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Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

The Honourable Bob McClelland, Minister

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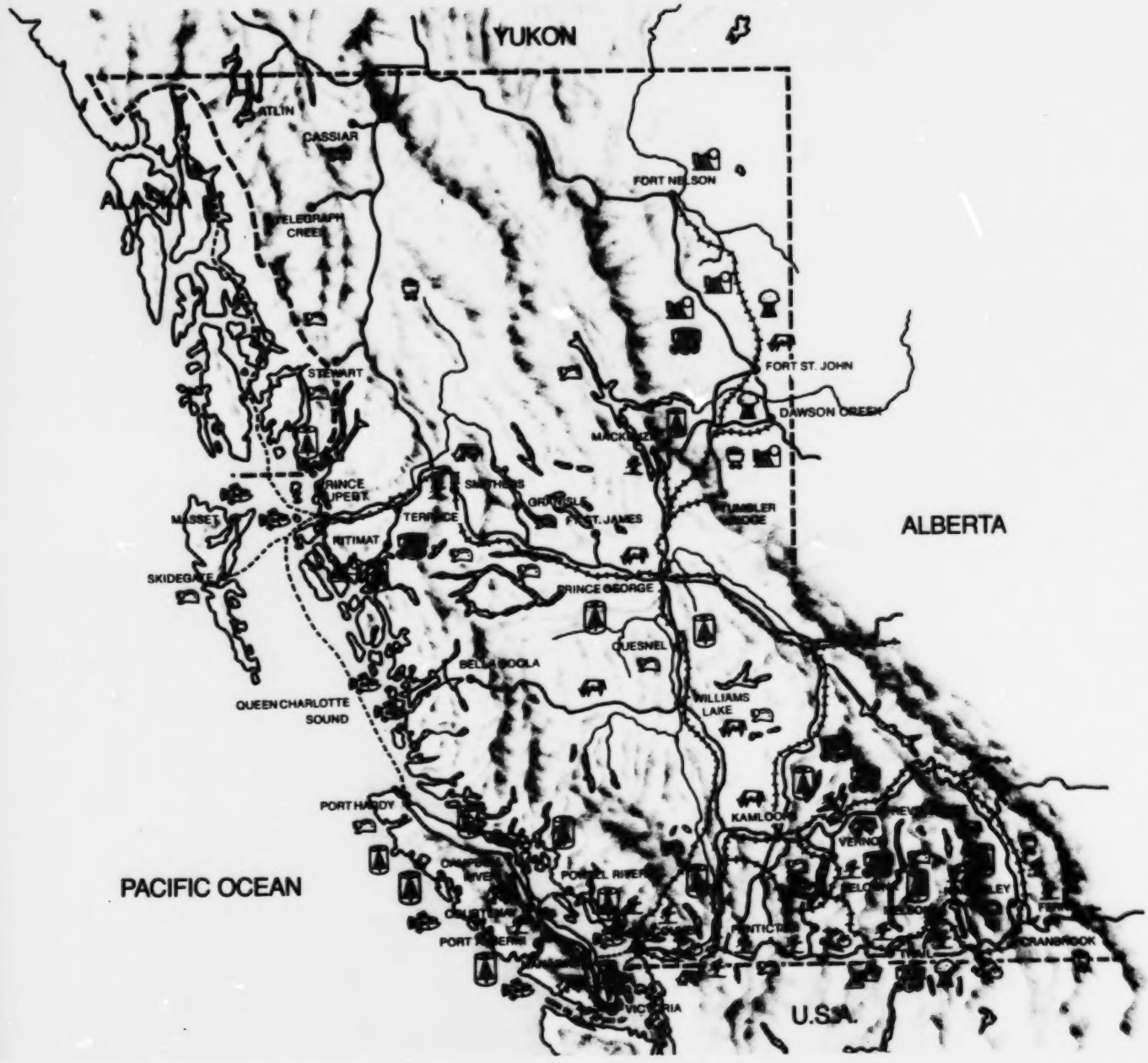

LEGEND

- Major Highways
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- Smelters
- Hydro Electric Plants
- Oil and Gas Production
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The British Columbia Economy in Review

Structure of the British Columbia Economy

With a rich endowment of natural resources, rugged topography, low population density and remoteness from major markets, resource industries have traditionally been a dominant feature of the British Columbia economy. Since the 1950's, resource extraction and processing have been a major engine of growth for the Provincial economy, with the expansion of the forest industry into the interior of the Province, and the establishment of aluminum, copper, coal and natural gas industries. Resources have also been responsible for the creation of an array of key manufacturing and knowledge-based industries, such as machinery, chemicals, and engineering services, providing essential inputs and production expertise. From this base, the economy has, over the past decade, become increasingly diversified, with advances ranging from electronics to aquaculture, and from film production to the development of a sophisticated services sector.

Today, the forest industry, comprised of logging, wood products and pulp and paper, accounts for 8.5 per cent of the total value of goods and services, known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), produced in British Columbia. It employs 86,000 people or about 7 per cent of the Province's workforce. Mining and primary metal production is also important, accounting for 3.7 per cent of GDP, and employing 31,000 people, or 2.5 per cent of the workforce.

British Columbia is well endowed with energy resources, which constitute approximately 6 per cent of GDP. Principal among these is the Province's hydro electric potential. Canada has fully one quarter of the world's fresh water supplies, of which one third is situated in British Columbia. This enormously valuable resource has led to the development of 11,000 megawatts of power, and the availability of competitively priced electrical power continues to be a strong inducement for certain types of new industry to locate in the Province. Electricity production accounts for roughly one half of the energy resources produced in British Columbia, with the balance approximately evenly divided between oil (including petroleum products) and natural gas.

Agriculture is a flourishing and diverse industry, reflecting the Province's wide-ranging physio-climatic conditions. In recent years, the industry has had to adjust to numerous changes in consumer preferences, as well as enhanced techniques for agricultural production. Specialized forms of agriculture suited to the different sub-regions of the Province include cattle ranching, fruit and berry crops, dairy farming and grain production, and account for 1.5 per cent of GDP. Some 14,000 farms provide employment for approximately 36,000 full time employees. These numbers are growing with new farmland being brought into production in the Peace River area, and with further irrigation of some of the more arid regions of the Province.

Agriculture has close links with the food processing industry, which employs 19,000 people and contributes 2.1 per cent to GDP. Food processing is largely of local produce, including British Columbia's harvest of marine resources, which alone generates employment for 4,500 shoreworkers engaged in fish processing.

The fishing industry generates direct employment for 12,000 commercial fishermen and has important backward and forward linkages to a range of industries, including boat construction and repair, and equipment and parts suppliers. A recent innovation has been the nurturing of an aquaculture industry, attracting significant foreign investment and scientific research for the development of successful strains of salmon, trout and other seafood, and contributing towards the building of a new, renewable and environmentally sound resource industry in British Columbia.

Although the processing of natural resources still constitutes two thirds of manufacturing activity in the Province, the share attributable to more highly manufactured products is on the rise: they accounted for 28 per cent of total manufacturing activity in 1983, compared with 24 per cent a decade earlier, while contributing 4 per cent to GDP and employing 70,000 people.

Important among manufacturing industries are machinery and transportation equipment, for which sawmill and mining equipment, logging trucks and off-road vehicles are key products serving the forest and mining sectors; ship and boat building, providing equipment and support services for the Province's traditional coastal industries of fishing and marine transportation, as well as advanced sub-sea technology employed in offshore exploration and development, particularly in the Arctic and the Beaufort Sea; consumer-oriented industries including furniture, clothing, and printing and publishing; metal fabrication, which is a major employment generator closely related to construction activity in all regions and sectors of the economy; and a fast-growing electronics industry noted for its achievements in communications and the application of sophisticated technology to a range of industrial processes.

Accompanying these developments in the resource and manufacturing industries has been complementary infrastructure growth in the form of road, rail, air and port facilities. As Canada's gateway to the Pacific Rim, transportation makes a major contribution to em-

ployment and earnings in British Columbia. Vancouver is the western terminus for both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and the hub of the British Columbia Railway. It is the largest bulk cargo port on the western seaboard of North America, and accounts, directly and indirectly, for 57,000 jobs, or 4.6 per cent of the workforce. The port of Prince Rupert is considerably smaller than Vancouver but is growing rapidly as industrial expansion takes place in northern British Columbia. Road and air transportation are important elements of the Province's highly developed transportation network, and major service facilities for national and international carriers are located in British Columbia, contributing to the Province's growing international reputation in aerospace technology.

Service industries, consisting of tourism, finance, and business and professional services, further add to the diversity of the economic base and cater to a growing international clientele. Although business opportunities are limited by the relatively small size of local markets and the distances from more major ones, a growing number of firms are conquering the barriers of distance, high risk and the difficulties of operating in foreign markets, and gaining an international reputation in their specialized areas of expertise.

Tourism is the largest subsector of the service industry accounting for nearly 5 per cent of GDP. It is a labour-intensive industry, generating permanent employment for a workforce of 70,000, which rises to 125,000 during the peak season. Recent developments have included the creation of year-round destination resorts, new and upgraded skiing facilities, the creation of Expo 86 to showcase achievements in the fields of transportation and communications, and promotion of British Columbia as an international convention centre and the location of interesting ports of call for cruise ships operating on the west coast.

Film production is also on its way to becoming an important part of the service sector, providing a unique blend of the Province's natural resources, creative arts and technological skills. The wide range of physical environments, rich supply of qualified and experienced support personnel, and relative proximity to the centre of the American movie industry make British Columbia a preferred location for film-making in Canada.

British Columbia's economy is strongly export-oriented, reflecting not only the Province's geographic location on the Pacific Rim, and the ease this provides for the transportation overseas of the economy's predominantly bulk resource exports, but also historic trading links with Britain and the United States. Manufacturing industries are also subject to strong pressures to export in order to realize the necessary economies of scale to cover the high costs of research, new product development, and capital investment, which are a fact of life in today's economic environment, and which local markets alone are too small to support.

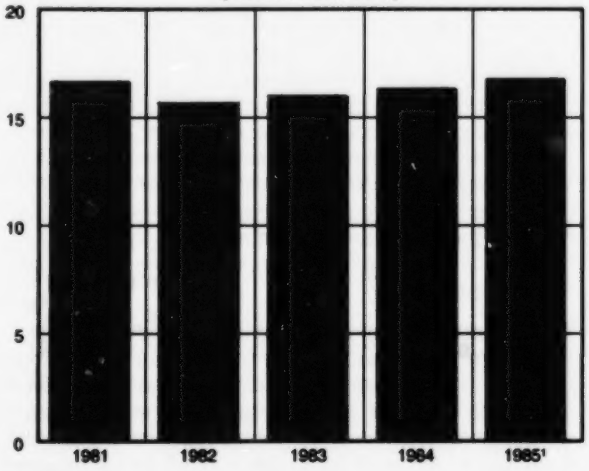
The United States has traditionally been the major outlet for the Province's resource-based industries, but trade with the U.S. has declined from 65 per cent of the total value of goods shipped through British Columbia ports in 1960 to 47 per cent in 1984, while the EEC, traditionally the Province's second largest trading partner, has been replaced by Japan, which now accounts for approximately 25 per cent of exports through British Columbia ports.

Major commodities exported consist of forest products destined principally for the U.S. (56 per cent), the EEC (17 per cent) and Japan (15 per cent), and minerals, for which the most important markets are Japan (44 per cent), the U.S. (28 per cent), South Korea (7 per cent), and the EEC (6 per cent). Non-resource exports have been growing steadily, however, and in some cases quite rapidly. Growing exports include machinery for the logging, sawmilling, pulp and paper, and mining industries, and specialized telecommunications equipment, including fibre optics, remote imaging systems, cellular communications equipment and other microelectronics products. They are an important reflection of the types of newly emerging industries and products associated with economic growth in British Columbia, and symptomatic of a trend towards innovation and diversification of the economic base.

Review of 1985

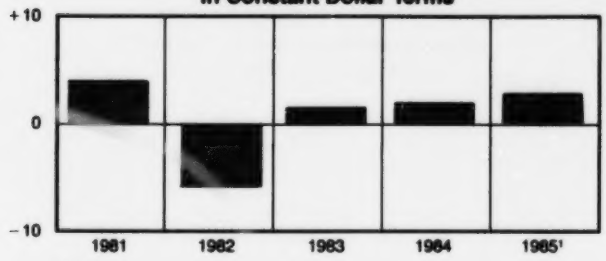
As the year progressed, there was increasing evidence of the Provincial economy building on the foundations established during the 1983-84 period of slow economic growth, and entering a new period of stronger, sustained economic expansion. Continuing recovery in Canada, the United States and some key overseas markets contributed to export-led but increasingly self-sustaining growth during 1985, resulting in an increase of approximately 3 per cent in real Provincial Gross Domestic Product.

British Columbia Gross Domestic Product
(billions of 1971 dollars)



¹ Estimate.
Source: British Columbia Economic Accounts.

British Columbia Gross Domestic Product
Year-to-Year Percent Changes
in Constant Dollar Terms



¹ Estimate.
Source: British Columbia Economic Accounts.

Most sectors shared in the recovery, with the important exception of metal mining. Production records were established in the forest sector, as lumber production set a new high, and pulp and paper exceeded the peak 1980 levels for both volume and value of production.

Despite increasing world demand for metals, commodity markets remained soft, improving somewhat during the course of the year. Metal prices rose in the fourth quarter while metals inventories declined slowly but steadily.

Shipments of metallurgical coal were up 19 per cent from the previous year to a new record high. With the North East Coal Development into its second year of production, coal shipments have doubled since 1983. Exports of natural gas also rose significantly during 1985, pushing production levels to their highest mark since the record set in 1980. The deregulation of natural gas toward a more market-sensitive approach should facilitate exports and exploration, although these could be threatened by the sharp downward movement in energy prices which occurred early in 1986.

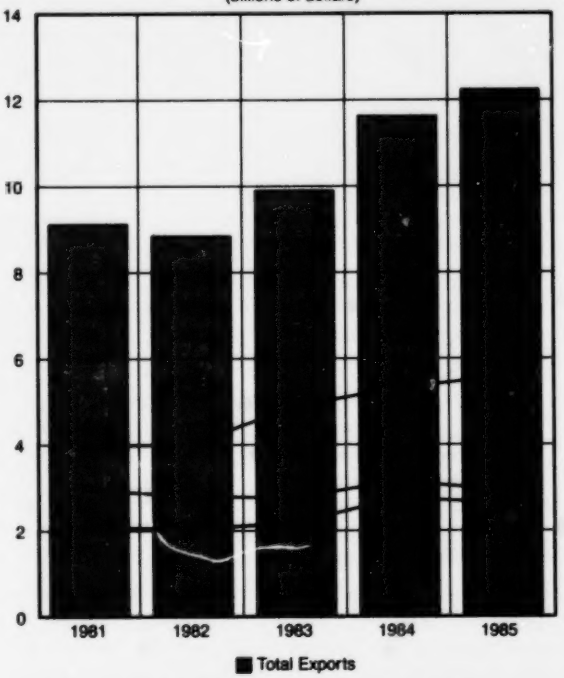
For the third successive year, new records were established for the production and export of electricity, reflecting the effects of incentive pricing, unseasonably cold weather conditions, and the economic upturn in British Columbia and the United States. This trend is likely to continue as the recovery is sustained, and new sources of competitively priced hydro power are unavailable in the United States.

Manufacturing production increased significantly from the previous year, with higher output of both fabricated and semi-fabricated products. Retail sales were also up substantially in 1985, signalling a resurgence of consumer confidence. A general decline in interest rates and in the inventory of unsold housing, together with a rise in personal income, contributed to increased dwelling starts during 1985.

The easing of monetary conditions contributed also to a strengthening of investor confidence: a bullish mood prevailed on stock exchanges and was reflected in a substantial rise in the Vancouver and Toronto Stock Exchange indexes. Capital and repair expenditures, which tend to lag general economic trends by two to three years, rose slightly in nominal terms during 1985, the first such increase since 1981.

Tourism expenditures rose slightly in real terms during 1985. The gain was more than accounted for by increased travel from the United States, possibly reflecting the weakness of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. currency. In-province and out-of-province Canadian visits to British Columbia remained at substantially the same level as in 1984.

Exports of British Columbia Products
by Country of Destination¹
(billions of dollars)



¹Estimates based on Statistics Canada province of origin/lading statistics.
Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

North American currencies declined steadily in foreign exchange markets for most of the year, but they remained relatively strong by historical standards. Exports of British Columbia products are estimated to have risen by 5 per cent during 1985. They increased by nearly 8.5 per cent to the United States, where British Columbia's traditional market for pulp and paper have faced competition in recent years from Scandinavian producers, while exports to Japan and the EEC rose marginally. By the year end, the Canadian dollar had fallen by approximately 9 per cent against a composite of the currencies of the 10 major industrialized nations. The decline was relatively slight against the U.S. dollar, amounting to some 5 per cent, but it was very significant in terms of overseas currencies. The external value of the Canadian dollar fell by roughly 30 per cent against the Japanese yen, the British pound, and the German mark, and was an important factor helping to restore the competitiveness of British Columbia producers in key export markets.

Forestry

Overview

- ☐ The volume of timber scaled (harvested) in 1985 increased to a record level of 76.6 million cubic metres, a 0.5 per cent increase from the previous peak in 1979.
- ☐ Lumber production reached a record level of 33,044 thousand cubic metres; lumber prices, however, remained low but stable.
- ☐ Pulp and paper production and shipments were at record highs, surpassing the previous peak levels set in 1980.
- ☐ Growth in world pulp and paper capacity exceeded growth in world demand causing downward price pressure on many pulp and paper grades. Average pulp prices in 1985 were some 20 per cent less than in 1984, but some recovery is expected in 1986.
- ☐ 1985 witnessed some improvement in earnings for the forest industry in British Columbia: seven out of the nine publicly traded forest companies reported further financial improvements.
- ☐ Pressures continued to be felt from some U.S. lumber producers seeking trade actions against lumber imports from Canada, leading to several trade bills being introduced in the U.S. Congress.

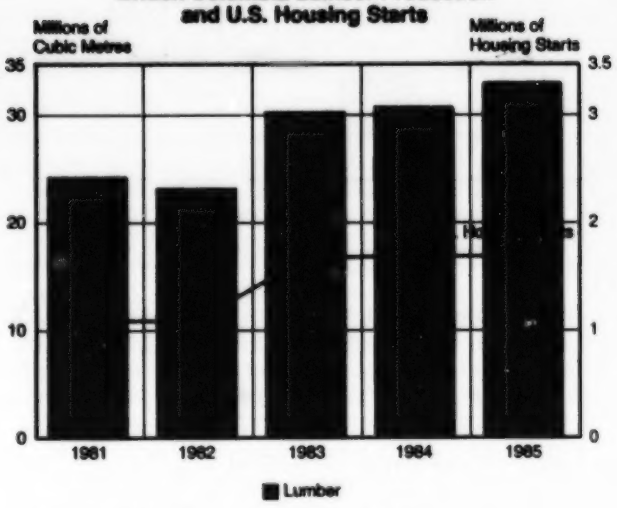
Wood Industry

Conditions for the wood industry were slightly improved in 1985. Lumber production was at a new record level of 33,044 thousand cubic metres in 1985, an increase of 7.1 per cent from 1984. In spite of a slight decline in U.S. housing starts, from 1,756,000 in 1984 to 1,736,000 in 1985, U.S. lumber consumption increased from the previous year's record level, contributing to a 9 per cent increase in the volume of B.C. lumber shipped to the U.S. The volume of lumber exported to overseas markets also increased marginally in 1985.

Although remaining relatively low by historical standards, lumber prices rose modestly from 1984 levels; the average price of spruce, pine and fir (SPF) increased by about 2 per cent, while the price of hemlock rose by 10 per cent. Improvements in productivity and the need to maintain cash flow resulted in extremely high output levels by B.C. sawmill operators, and by sawmills in the U.S. South and the Pacific Northwest. The availability of lumber supplies put downward pressure on prices, which persisted throughout the year.

An important by-product for sawmill operators is the sale of wood chips to pulp mills. Weak demand for market pulp led to a number of mills taking extensive downtime towards the end of the year, thereby reducing their wood chip consumption and lowering sawmill operators' revenues from wood chip sales.

British Columbia Lumber Production and U.S. Housing Starts



Sources: Statistics Canada, 35-001, 35-003, 35-204, U.S. Bureau of Commerce.

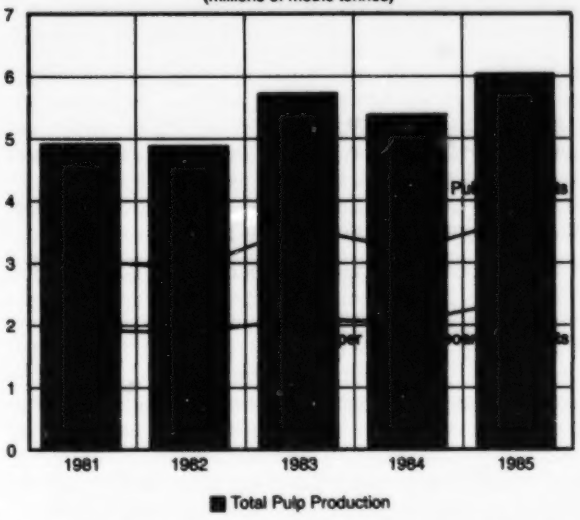
Plywood production increased 5 per cent to 1,631,000 cubic metres in 1985 as a result of improvements in the Canadian housing market and, to a lesser extent, in overseas markets. Average plywood prices strengthened correspondingly, although plywood continued to be under strong competitive pressure from reconstituted structural panel boards such as waferboard. The coastal industry sustained further mill closures due to a dwindling supply of peeler logs and falling demand for sanded plywood. The near-term outlook, however, is for further improvement in overseas markets, particularly Japan, which late in the year announced its intention to reduce tariffs on imported plywood.

Pulp and Paper

The volume of production and shipments by British Columbia's 24 pulp and paper mills reached record highs in 1985, surpassing previous record levels set in 1980. However, prices for the industry's dominant commodity grades — market pulp, newsprint, and kraft linerboard — ended the year substantially below their record levels, so that the value of shipments was little changed from 1984.

The divergence of volume and price trends was most extreme in market pulp. At 3.4 million metric tons, market pulp shipments were 15 per cent above 1984 levels and 1 per cent above the previous high registered in 1980. Selling prices varied by market area during 1985 (higher in the U.S., lower offshore) but the price per metric ton for bleached softwood kraft pulp (the only product produced at 8 of the 10 interior mills) averaged

British Columbia Pulp Production[1] and Shipments of Pulp and Paper and Paperboard
(millions of metric tonnes)



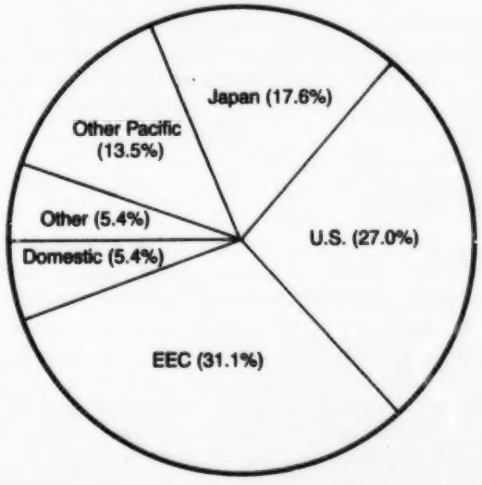
[1] A portion of pulp production is converted in-mill and shipped as paper and paperboard; remainder is sold and shipped for conversion at buyer mills.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 36-204,
Canadian Pulp & Paper Association (figures adjusted for comparability with Statistics Canada data).

about US$400 during the year, equivalent to Cdn$546, well below the average of US$500, equivalent to Cdn$647, recorded in 1984.

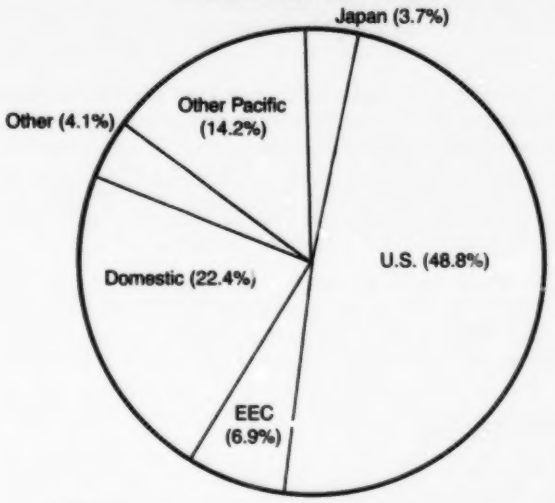
Newsprint is produced at four coastal mills. Their combined 1984 shipment total of 1.5 million metric tons was 15 per cent higher than in 1984 and 10 per cent higher than the previous high recorded in 1980. During the first half of 1984, newsprint transaction prices in the West Coast United States market held at their late-1984 record level of just over US$500 per metric ton. By the end of 1985, however, newsprint transaction prices in this important market had dropped by 5 per cent in U.S. dollars.

Distribution of British Columbia Pulp Shipments, 1985[1]



[1] Estimates.
Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

Distribution of British Columbia Paper Shipments, 1985[1]



[1] Estimates.
Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

With more than 85 per cent of the industry's total output exported, British Columbia pulp and paper sales are highly sensitive to changes in world markets. The weakness in pulp and paper prices reflected a number of factors, including global capacity expansions and international currency fluctuations.

World capacity to produce bleached kraft paper grade pulp increased by an unusually large 2.7 million metric tons in 1985, while demand increased by only 1.7 million metric tons (reflecting, in part, less rapid growth of the world economy). Similar discrepancies occurred in the incremental capacity and demand for newsprint and various other paper and paperboard grades. The resulting excess capacity depressed operating rates and resulted in price weaknesses world-wide, causing British Columbia mills to take some downtime during the year.

Some downward price pressure also resulted from the strength of the Canadian and United States dollars, which peaked against most world currencies in the first quarter of 1985. Although weakening through the rest of the year, the Canadian dollar remained strong by historical standards. This made it difficult for British Columbia to compete in offshore markets, and made the U.S. market attractive to new overseas suppliers wishing to establish or expand U.S. market share. Continued growth in global economic activity, relatively modest additions to capacity and a weaker U.S. dollar suggest that some price improvement should occur during 1986.

Mining and Metal Refining

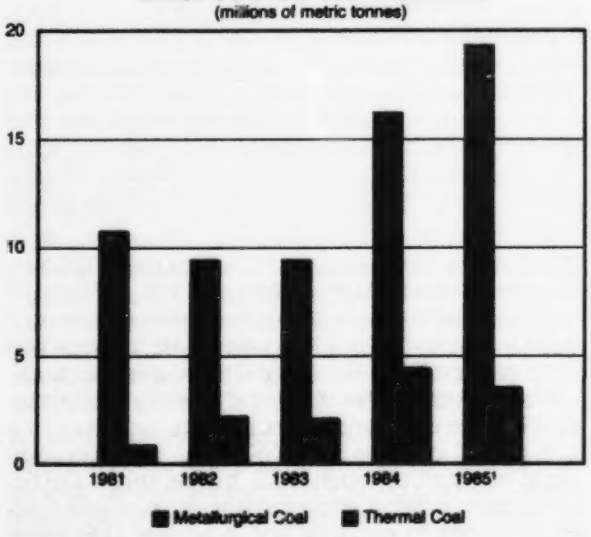
Overview

- ☐ Coal shipments were at record levels, increasing by 10.6 per cent to 22.9 million metric tonnes during 1985.
- ☐ Although the value of metals production declined 2.3 per cent in 1985, employment in metal mining increased over 1984 levels.
- ☐ The increase in production values for structural materials was not enough to offset the decline in value of production for industrial minerals.
- ☐ Primary metal production was up significantly for lead and zinc smelting while aluminum smelting ran at 100 per cent of capacity for the second year in a row.

Coal Mining

During 1985, shipments of coal from British Columbia mines are estimated to have increased by 10.6 per cent from 1984 levels to 22.9 million tonnes. The total value of coal shipments increased more slowly, reflecting some decline in prices, rising by an estimated 6.0 per cent to $1.067 billion. Metallurgical coal accounted for almost 80 per cent of the volume of production, with thermal coal accounting for the remainder. Increases in coal shipments occurred in both the south east and north east coal producing regions of the Province. With new mines in the North East approaching full output levels, coal production in British Columbia has more than doubled in recent years. Coal accounted for an estimated 31 per cent of the value of mineral and petroleum output in British Columbia during 1985.

British Columbia Coal Production
(millions of metric tonnes)



¹ Estimates.
Sources: Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources.

World markets for coal continued to be depressed in 1985. The combination of stagnant demand and increasing world supplies resulted in price cuts for producers and, in many cases, a reduction in coal purchases by the Japanese steel industry, the major customer of the British Columbia coal industry. Coal producers reacted to changing market conditions by seeking greater sales to markets outside Japan, while also obtaining contracts to sell lower priced "weak" coking coal to the Japanese steel industry.

Gulf Canada Limited continued feasibility studies for the Mt. Klappan anthracite property located near Stewart in the northwestern part of British Columbia. Gulf began sending trial cargoes of coal from Stewart in 1985 and further trial cargoes are planned for 1986 to test markets. In addition to mine feasibility studies, planning work will be undertaken during 1986 for improved road access and new coal handling facilities at Stewart, and power facilities for the mine. A decision on full-scale construction of the mine may be made as soon as early-1987. The mine is planned to produce 1.5 million tonnes of anthracite a year initially, with higher output levels being possible if justified by market conditions.

Anthracite shipments during 1985 were also made on a trial basis by Teck Corporation from its Burnt River coal property near Chetwynd in north east British Columbia. This coal was shipped from the coal handling facilities in Prince Rupert to customers in Korea.

During 1986, coal production in British Columbia is expected to remain at approximately the same level as in 1985. Long-term growth is expected as steel markets improve, and the potential for anthracite production is realized.

Metal Mining

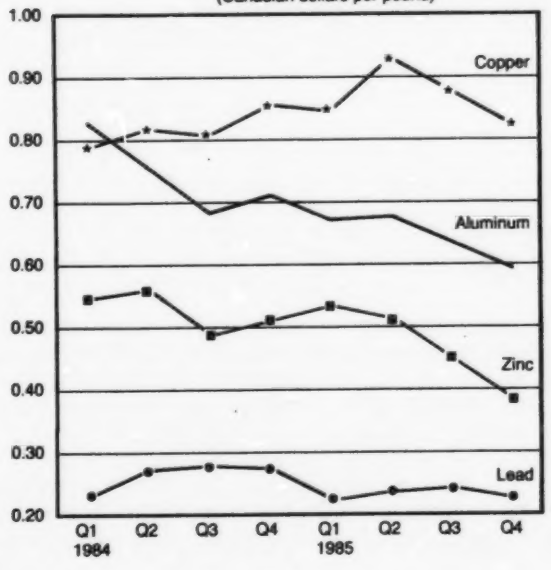
Despite some improvement in copper prices and production, the British Columbia metal mining industry continued to face soft market conditions reflecting depressed world commodity prices. Overall, the total value of metals production declined slightly, from $1,037 million in 1984 to an estimated $1,013 million in 1985. There were, however, some encouraging signs: the Bell Mine at Granisle and the Brenda Mine at Peachland reopened with the help of the Commissioner of Critical Industries, and a new orebody was brought into production at Westmin's multi-metal mine near Campbell River.

The net effect was an increase in employment, as the new and re-opened mines more than compensated for employment losses experienced in other parts of the mining industry.

In British Columbia the metal mining sector is dominated by copper, which accounts for 57 per cent of the value of metal production. In 1985, Canadian dollar prices for copper rose nearly 10 per cent, reflecting a continued strengthening of demand, the loss of some world production capacity, and a weaker Canadian dollar. British Columbia increased its copper output by 8 per cent to 302 million kilograms from 280 million kilograms in 1984. The increase in output, combined with the price increase, resulted in the overall value of 1985 copper production in British Columbia rising by more than 12 per cent in 1985 compared with 1984.

With the opening of the Westmin project, production of zinc and lead was 25 per cent higher than in the previous year, but due to declining prices the value of production increased only marginally. Similarly, zinc production was up by 12 per cent, but soft market conditions resulted in a slight decline in the value of zinc produced.

International Metal Prices
Quarterly Averages
(Canadian dollars per pound)



Source: London Metals Exchange.

Molybdenum prices came under severe downward pressure during 1985, reflecting an imbalance in world markets, with global production outstripping demand. As a result, British Columbia molybdenum production was down by 40 per cent to 7.3 million kilograms in 1985. A large proportion of the Province's production capacity remained shut down, while the production that did occur was a by-product of copper production.

The demand for precious metals reflects their value as a hedge against inflation as well as a commodity. With inflation continuing to moderate, prices and demand eased. The average price of gold dropped 12 per cent from US$360 per troy ounce in 1984 to US$317 in 1985, although there was some firming towards the end of the year. Gold production in British Columbia also eased, falling by 11.6 per cent from 1984 levels. Similarly, silver prices dropped from an average of US$8.14 per ounce in 1984 to US$6.13 in 1985, while silver output, at 364 million grams, kept pace with 1984 levels.

Exploration for metals in British Columbia was slightly lower than in the previous year. Estimated exploration expenditures in 1985 registered $66.4 million, compared to $71.2 million in 1984. Funds were expended on a number of major exploration programs during the year, with an emphasis on gold and silver prospects.

Primary Metals

The Province has two major smelting and refining facilities: the world's largest lead/zinc smelter, accounting for some 5 per cent of world lead/zinc trade, situated in Trail; and Alcan's aluminum operations situated in Kitimat.

At 120,000 tonnes, refined lead production at Cominco's smelting and refining operation was up 2 per cent from the previous year, the smelter operating at 95 per cent of capacity. The production of refined zinc was also up slightly, amounting to 262,800 tonnes, or 1.5 per cent above the previous year's level. The zinc smelter, newly modernized and one of the most efficient plants of its type in the world, operated at 96 per cent of capacity during 1985.

Cominco is currently assessing plans for modernization of its lead smelter. The initial phase is estimated to cost $171 million, while the second phase will bring the total cost to $260 million. The plans call for the implementation of the latest technology, employing a direct flash smelting process, making the Trail smelter one of the world's lowest cost producers and raising annual production capacity from 127,000 tonnes to 160,000 tonnes.

Aluminum production at Alcan's Kitimat plant was estimated to be 275,000 tonnes during 1985. Despite deteriorating market conditions, plant efficiencies have enabled it to operate at 100 per cent of capacity for the last 2 years. However, excess global aluminum capacity contributed to the company's decision in 1984 to postpone plans for adding to capacity.

Industrial Minerals and Structural Materials

This industry consists mainly of companies engaged in the production of construction materials, asbestos products, sulphur, fibreglass insulation, glass, abrasives and refractories. The value of industrial minerals produced in B.C. increased approximately 15.6 per cent

during 1985 to $133 million, from $114.7 million in 1984. Structural materials, which are more dependent on construction activity, experienced a slight rise in production of 1 per cent to $199.7 million in 1985 from $198.2 million in 1984.

Asbestos, which accounts for about 20 per cent of the total value of industrial minerals and structural materials produced in British Columbia, was down somewhat from the previous year, declining by about 7 per cent in volume to 86,000 tonnes, and 19 per cent in value to $60.6 million.

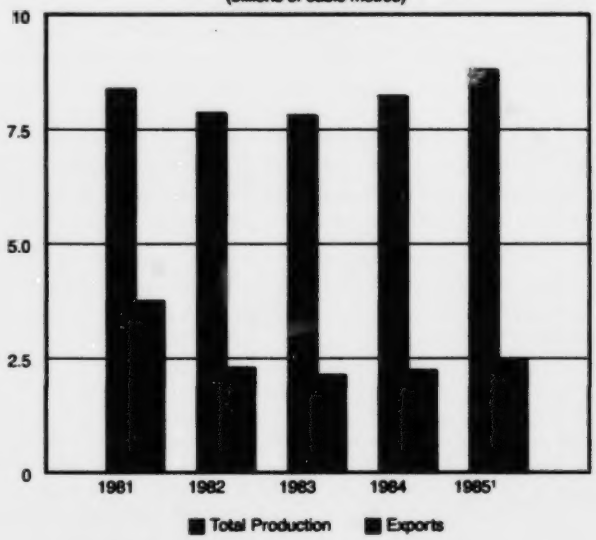
Cement production showed a significant increase, rising 11 per cent in value from $70 million to $78 million, while output rose 5 per cent to 990,000 tonnes. Cement and sand/gravel each account for about one quarter of the value of British Columbia's production of industrial minerals and structural materials. Because of the dependence of this sector on construction activity, major projects such as the Coquihalla Highway, upgrading of the Rogers Pass rail lines, Vancouver's SkyTrain, and Expo 86 have made a major contribution in sustaining value of production for the structural materials sector.

Energy

Overview

- ☐ Production of natural gas and electricity increased by 7 per cent and 13 per cent respectively during 1985.
- ☐ Exports of electricity were up about 35 per cent during 1985, setting an all time record for export volumes.
- ☐ Major new initiatives were introduced during 1985 affecting the pricing and distribution of oil and natural gas:
  - — The **Western Accord** provided for the deregulation of crude oil pricing and removal of most of the regulations, taxes and fiscal policies that had stifled the oil industry since the 1980 National Energy Program.
  - — The **Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices** established a more market-oriented natural gas pricing system, facilitating natural gas sales for the domestic market and for export.
- ☐ A sharp downward shift in oil prices in the new year created serious uncertainties in the outlook for oil exploration, production, and government oil revenues for 1986.

British Columbia Natural Gas Production and Exports
(billions of cubic metres)



¹Preliminary estimates.
Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources.

Natural Gas

Total deliveries of natural gas rose by about 7 per cent during 1985. The increase was entirely accounted for by domestic consumption, while exports declined marginally. With the deregulation of natural gas pricing and markets, it is expected that gas exported to the U.S. should increase over the medium term.

Several important changes in gas marketing and pricing arrangements were announced by the federal and provincial governments during 1985. By far the most important were the signing of the Western Accord on March 28, 1985 by the governments of Canada and the three western provinces, and the subsequent Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices. The objectives of the Western Accord with respect to natural gas are to move toward a more market-sensitive approach for domestic and export pricing, and to tax the industry on the basis of residual profits rather than gross revenues.

A major aspect of the Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices, which improves the competitiveness of the provincial gas supply in export markets, is the substitution of the regional or adjacent border price for the previous export price floor set by the Toronto city gate price. The export price floor is now set by the price paid by domestic users for similar service in areas adjacent to the export point. Under the previous pricing arrangement, Canadian natural gas export prices were not competitive in relation to falling U.S. domestic supply prices.

Further aspects of the Agreement that should benefit the Province are the relaxation of the federal government policy on short-term export sales, modifying certain surplus tests and eliminating volume restrictions

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENERGY PRODUCTION

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1984/85 % Change
Natural Gas (millions of cubic metres)	7,879	7,853	8,276	8,837[1]	5.6
Crude Oil (thousands of cubic metres)	2,078	2,079	2,094	1,954[1]	−6.3
Electricity (gigawatt hours)	48,238	47,213	52,369	59,126	12.9

[1] Preliminary estimate.

SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

for terms of up to two years. The Province will also have access through the Alberta pipeline system to potential new markets in the U.S. and Canada. Furthermore, direct sales between gas producers and distributors at negotiated prices and volumes are being encouraged.

The Western Accord provides for the elimination or phase-out of the following federal taxes: the Natural Gas and Gas Liquids Tax, the Incremental Oil Revenue Tax, the Canadian Ownership Special Charge, the Petroleum Compensation Charge, the Petroleum Incentive Program and the Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax (PGRT). The PGRT will no longer be levied on new production of natural gas, gas liquids or oil, nor on gas supplies for designated projects such as the proposed ammonia plant in Kitimat and the Vancouver Island Gas Pipeline.

Under the new provincial marketing and royalty system, fully implemented on July 1, 1985, gas producers are allowed to make sales directly to domestic and export customers. The new royalty regime will apply lower royalties to gas that is more expensive to produce, and during the initial production phase of a gas well, with subsequent royalty increases as the well matures and as the price received by the producer increases. By allowing market forces to operate more freely, the Western Accord and Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices are expected to increase drilling activity and gas sales.

The Province has selected B.C. Hydro to construct the Vancouver Island Pipeline, and negotiations are continuing between the federal and provincial governments; a final decision on the pipeline is dependent on federal government assistance.

During 1985 the Westcoast/Petro-Canada natural gas liquids extraction plant at Taylor was put into production. The plant processes 370 MMcf of natural gas per day producing propane, butane and condensates. With this production the Province increased its degree of self-sufficiency in natural gas liquids.

Methanol production in British Columbia during 1985 ran at or over capacity despite continuing weak prices. All production was committed to sales in Europe, Japan, the U.S. and the domestic Canadian market. New markets for methanol, in the form of methanol, ethanol and gasoline fuel blends, are being developed in Western Canada.

A start was made during the year on a new 550 tonne per day ammonia plant adjacent to the existing methanol plant in Kitimat. The plant is expected to be in service by late 1986, and is intended to export ammonia fertilizer to California.

Petroleum and Petroleum Products

The production of crude oil and condensates amounted to 2.1 million cubic metres in 1985, down from 2.2 million cubic metres in the previous year. Only 25 per cent of crude oil feedstocks of B.C. refineries are produced in B.C., with the balance imported from Alberta. In the face of declining domestic demand, B.C. refineries, which have the capacity to supply all provincial requirements for refined petroleum products, increased exports of refined petroleum products, primarily to the U.S. Westcoast, in order to maintain refinery utilization rates.

All of British Columbia's crude oil production is in the north east of the Province, and forms part of the Western Canadian Basin. Oil exploration during 1985 was focussed mainly on the Desan area east of Fort Nelson, the development of which may require a substantial addition to the pipeline system.

Under the terms of the Western Accord, the deregulation of crude oil pricing and marketing arrangements came into effect on June 1, 1985. Prices are no longer administered by government, but are set by negotiations between crude oil producers and purchasers. Purchasers may freely buy from Canadian or foreign sources without volume restrictions. With domestic oil prices now subject to market forces, the recent decline in world oil prices is likely to affect returns to the industry, and the cash flow needed for exploration.

In order to increase oil exploration activity, the province introduced a scheme of royalty holidays for new oil wells. The royalty exemption applies to all oil wells drilled between June 30, 1985 and June 30, 1989. Exploration wells will receive a three year royalty exemption while all other wells will receive a two year exemption.

The West Coast Offshore Exploration Environmental Assessment Panel concluded public hearings late in 1985, and a report with recommendations is expected in early 1986. The assessment was to determine the

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENERGY EXPORTS

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1984/85 % Change
Natural Gas (millions of cubic metres)	2,320	2,147	2,277	2,453[1]	2.9
Crude Oil (thousands of cubic metres)	15.2	NIL	2.3	14.4	526.1
Electricity (gigawatt hours)	6,615	4,975	8,313	11,231	35.1

[1] Preliminary estimate.

SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

conditions under which offshore oil exploration can proceed in an environmentally secure manner. The areas under review include the offshore basins of the Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island.

Electricity

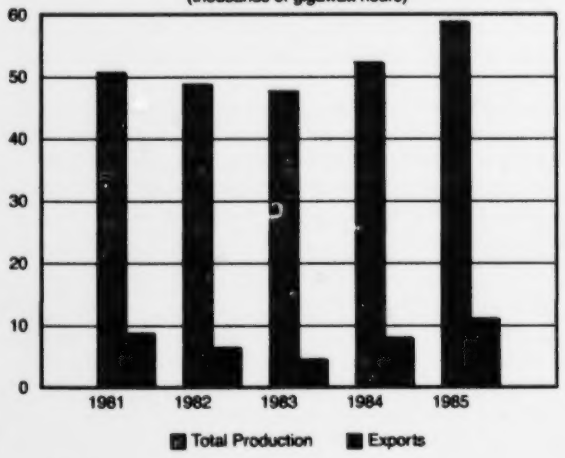
Electricity generation in 1985 is estimated at 59,126 gigawatt hours, up about 12.9 per cent compared with 1984. Domestic consumption of electricity increased by about 7.4 per cent compared with the previous year, with residential, commercial and industrial consumption all registering increases. Electricity exports increased by 35 per cent over the previous year, setting an all-time record for electricity export volumes.

Approximately half of the increase in export sales was attributable to utilities in California, and the other half to the U.S. Pacific Northwest. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) owns and operates the transmission system within the U.S. by which power is transmitted to the California/Oregon border. The introduction of a recent BPA intertie access policy in September 1984 has hampered B.C. Hydro's ability to export more surplus hydro-electricity to California.

A substantial potential export market exists in California for long-term firm electricity. Negotiations proceeded over the course of the year with the BPA and California power utilities in order to overcome transmission access barriers, and to obtain favourable export contracts. The prospects for long-term export to the California market appear favourable, and negotiations were continuing at the year-end.

With a surplus of hydro-electricity on hand, the Province introduced a program of industrial electricity discounts under the Industrial Electricity Rate Discount Act during 1985. The program offers discounts of up to 50 per cent of new industrial users, and to existing industrial users requiring electrical power for incremental production. A number of applications were approved under the program, and are responsible for stimulating a significant increase in new industrial activity.

British Columbia Electricity Production and Exports
(thousands of gigawatt hours)



[1] Estimates
Sources: Statistics Canada, 57-001, 57-202,
Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources.

Commercial Fishing

Overview

- The total harvest of marine resources in British Columbia increased by almost 30 per cent compared with 1984, while the landed and wholesale values were up about 35 per cent.
- Total salmon landings more than doubled, as strong cycle years coincided for sockeye, pink and chum salmon, producing one of the largest catches on record. The total value of the catch increased by only 50 per cent, however, as the species mix and some reductions in price had a moderating effect on the landed value. After processing, the wholesale value of salmon products increased by an estimated 60 per cent.
- Herring landings declined by 25 per cent in volume, as a result of weak herring stocks. However, strong market prices more than offset the decline in volume, and the landed value increased by an estimated 30 per cent. Export price increases were more moderate, contributing to a 10 per cent decline in the wholesale value of processed herring products.

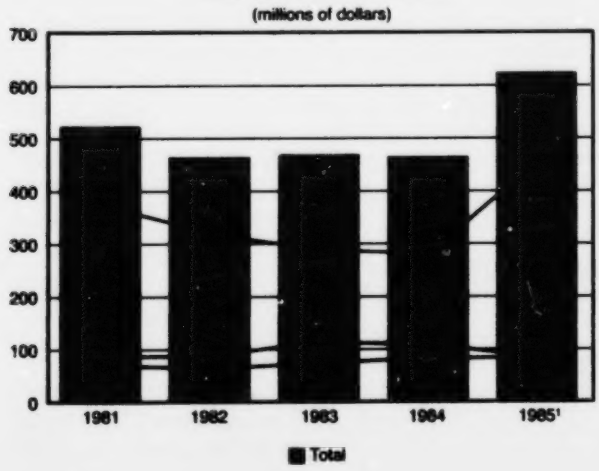
Salmon

The salmon catch, which constitutes by far the most valuable component of the fishing industry, accounting for over 60 per cent of the total value of fish landings, more than doubled in 1985, exceeding the most optimistic expectations. The increased supply put downward pressure on prices, and there was a shift in the composition of the catch in favour of some lower-valued species. Nevertheless, the landed value of the catch increased by about 50 per cent compared with 1984. Pink and chum salmon, along with sockeye, were species registering the strongest increases in landings.

Salmon is marketed predominantly as canned, frozen or fresh production. There was a shift in the product mix in favour of canned production, raising its share to about 60 per cent of the total catch during 1985, compared with about 40 per cent in 1984. A further 34 per cent was frozen and the remainder was marketed either as fresh fish or other specialty products. The increase in canned production during 1985 was associated with the larger share of the catch taken in the seine and gillnet sectors of the fishing fleet. By comparison, troll-caught salmon, which constituted a smaller proportion of the total catch in 1985, tend to be more suitable for fresh/frozen production than seined or gillnetted salmon. As the markup for canned products generally exceeds that of frozen products, the wholesale market value of salmon products rose by 60 per cent compared with a smaller 50 per cent increase in the landed value.

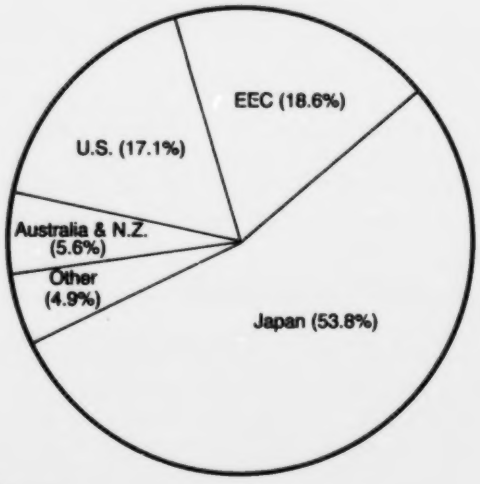
In spite of increasing world supplies, export prices for most frozen salmon products, except chum salmon and salmon roe, increased modestly, while prices for

British Columbia Marine Resources
Wholesale Market Value



¹ Estimate.
Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Value of British Columbia Fish Exports for 1985 by Country of Destination¹



¹ Estimates.
Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

canned salmon declined slightly. The relative buoyancy of price levels for frozen salmon is associated, among other things, with favourable exchange rate movements for the Canadian dollar vis a vis many of British Columbia's export markets.

Exports generally account for about 50 per cent of canned salmon production, and 90 per cent of frozen production. In 1985, British Columbia processing companies exported salmon products to 34 countries. The principal markets were Japan, which accounted for some 38 per cent of total exports, the EEC, which accounted for a further 33 per cent, the United States (12 per cent), Australia and New Zealand (10 per cent), and all other export markets (7 per cent). British Columbia faces strong competition in these markets, predominantly from Alaska, but also from Japan, the U.S.S.R., Norway and Scotland. In Alaska, the 1985 salmon harvest was estimated to be of record proportions, with a commercial catch of 138.7 million salmon.

The gains in salmon landings during 1985 were mainly attributable to cyclical factors, although the joint federal/provincial Salmonid Enhancement Program is becoming increasingly significant. The program is designed to substantially increase the stocks of Canada's Pacific salmon through the use of artificial spawning channels, streamflow and water temperature controls, hatcheries, incubation and rearing boxes, and the rehabilitation of natural spawning streams. Enhancement fish accounted for an estimated 14 per cent of the salmon caught in 1985. The Salmonid Enhancement Program, combined with natural stock rebuilding programs, is expected to add about 35 per cent to the annual catch by 1990.

A new Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed by Canada and the United States in 1985. The treaty embodies the principle that each country will receive benefits equivalent to the production originating in its waters, and should allow Canada to pursue additional stock enhancement opportunities that were not practical before the agreement was negotiated.

Herring

The herring fisheries in British Columbia rank second to salmon, and accounted for just under 20 per cent of the total value of fish landings in 1985. Landings declined by about 25 per cent, but as a result of a strong increase in landed prices the value of the catch rose by close to 30 per cent. Export prices increased less than prices on the fishing grounds, with the result that the wholesale value of production declined by an estimated 10 per cent.

British Columbia's roe herring fishery, which occurs in the spring of each year, is by far the most important of the herring fisheries and generally accounts for over 95 per cent of total herring landings. A smaller fishery takes place at the same time to harvest spawn on kelp. In the fall of each year, a small additional catch is taken for food and bait purposes.

In recent years, declining stocks and reduced catches have been a source of concern to the industry. Fisheries scientists attribute the decline to temporary oceanographic conditions caused by the northward shift of the warm El Nino current, but it is anticipated that stock levels will eventually recover.

The major market for herring roe is Japan, where the roe is a traditional delicacy, particularly for the New Year. The total supply of herring roe increased by about 5 per cent in 1985, with production increases in Alaska and California more than compensating for a decline in British Columbia production. In 1985, British Columbia supplied about 30 per cent of this market, compared with about 50 per cent provided by Alaska. Herring roe prices and year-end inventories in Japan were up slightly from the previous year, but with the continuing decline in B.C. herring stocks, British Columbia's 1986 catch quota has been reduced by 50 per cent. This should tend to reduce world supplies of herring roe in 1985, and put upward pressure on prices.

Other Fisheries

Groundfish, halibut and shellfish accounted for 20 per cent of the total value of landings in 1985. Groundfish landings were down an estimated 8 per cent from 1984, largely due to a drop in joint venture hake landings, while the catch of the remaining groundfish species increased by 14 per cent. Halibut and shellfish landings were up 12 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively. Average prices were relatively strong for most species.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture in British Columbia is still in its infancy, but is expanding rapidly. The industry specializes in the production of premium quality, fresh products for restaurant and consumer markets. Total production is currently valued at about $3 million, of which oysters comprise abut 55 per cent, salmon 24 per cent, and trout 21 per cent.

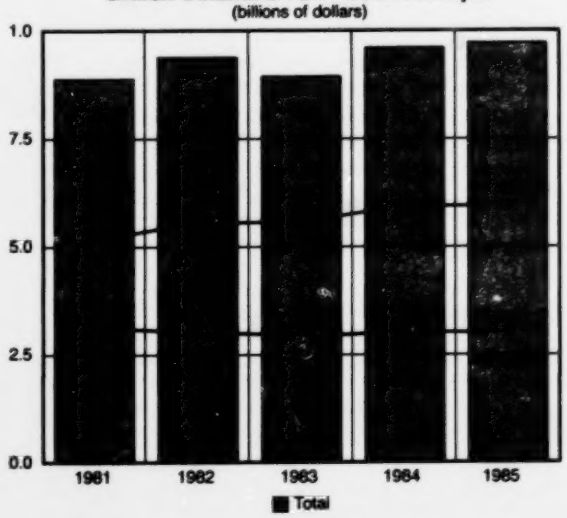
With 27,000 kilometres of coastline, British Columbia is ideally suited for the development of a thriving aquaculture industry and offers considerable potential for expansion. The industry is projected to reach production levels as high as $150 million over the decade. Although growth potential is greatest for salmon, opportunities also exist for the production of abalone, scallops, mussels and sablefish (black cod).

Agriculture and Food

Overview

- Total farm cash receipts rose a modest 1 per cent to $972 million in 1985, while most farm prices declined or remained relatively stable.
- Despite a reduction in farm operating expenses attributable to an 8 per cent drop in interest costs, net farm income declined 3 per cent to an estimated $147.7 million in 1985.
- An unprecedentedly hot, dry summer proved beneficial to some crops, such as grapes, but caused serious problems for grain and hay producers. The problem was particularly acute in the Province's Peace River district.
- Food prices advanced very little in 1985, with the Vancouver Consumer Price Index for food only 2 per cent higher on average than in 1984.

British Columbia Farm Cash Receipts
(billions of dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada, 21-001, 21-202.

Livestock and Products

Receipts from livestock and related products totalled $607 million in 1985, up 1.5 per cent from the preceding year. The bulk of the increase was attributable to higher dairy income. Most other subsectors recorded little change in gross receipts as farm gate prices were, with few exceptions, below 1984 levels.

The dairy industry remains the largest component of the agriculture sector, accounting for almost one quarter of all farm cash receipts. It is also the most stable, as prices are established by regulation on the basis of the cost of production inputs. As a result, receipts from dairying rose by 3 per cent despite only a marginal increase in total milk sales. Cash receipts from the sale of cattle and calves declined by 0.3 per cent, and receipts from hogs were up 0.7 per cent. Prices for feeder cattle were generally near or below year-earlier prices throughout 1985 as heavy culling of breeding herds kept beef supplies high. The mid-year livestock survey indicated a further 7.7 per cent drop in the number of beef cows on British Columbia farms and a reduction of 3.8 per cent in beef heifers for breeding compared with 12 months earlier.

Although rising demand for pork products offset the falling demand for beef, abundant supplies of all red meats and poultry continued to depress prices. With few exceptions, hog prices were below comparable 1984 levels for much of the year. In the poultry sector, similar market factors prevailed. Chicken broiler prices in the first quarter were slightly above year-earlier levels, but then steadily declined. The December price was almost 7 per cent below that prevailing in January. However, higher sales more than offset lower prices, with the result that total receipts rose 7.4 per cent.

For egg producers the pattern was the same. Farm gate prices in December were about 5 per cent lower than in January. Egg production was also lower, resulting in a 4.6 per cent drop in farm cash receipts. Producers appeared optimistic about future markets, however, as the number of chicks purchased during the first ten months of the year increased by 2.2 per cent from the corresponding period for 1984.

Fruit, Vegetables and Field Crops

Farm cash receipts from fruit, vegetables and field crops declined by 1 per cent in 1985 to $310.1 million. Performance within the group's various components was mixed, with lower receipts from the sale of fruit and wheat, oats and barley being offset by increased income from Canola, floriculture and vegetables.

A record-breaking hot dry summer proved to be a mixed blessing. Grapes and other hot weather crops benefitted substantially, provided they were grown on irrigated land. Hay crops in the northeastern, north central and south central parts of the province were greatly reduced, to less than half their usual yield in some areas. The Peace River district was particularly hard hit, and some grain crops had to be plowed under or cut for cattle feed. In January, 1986, a federal-provincial program was announced to provide financial assistance to those producers of cereals, oilseeds and forage who suffered crop losses as a result of the drought.

The area seeded to grain crops was slightly larger than in 1984 but land devoted to oilseeds (Canola) was considerably smaller. However, yields were well below average; the total grain harvest was down 20.8 per cent, Canola was down 41.1 per cent and tame hay was down 26.3 per cent. Hay prices in Western Canada rose sharply in response to the shortage but grain prices remained depressed because of a record worldwide surplus. Oilseed prices trended downward through the year, well below those prevailing in 1984.

In terms of production, it was a reasonably good year for grapes, berries and tree fruits. However, prices remained relatively weak and total farm cash receipts, at $80.9 million, were almost 7 per cent lower than in 1984. Apple growers, in particular, experienced continued cash flow problems due to rising production costs and unstable markets. Vegetable and potato producers fared better than in 1984 as cash receipts rose 7.6 per cent to $97.9 million.

In January, 1986, the Provincial government announced that $5 million in interim Farm Income Insurance payments would be advanced to alleviate cash flow difficulties. Additional funds were to be made available to assist in orchard renovation needed to improve both yields and quality of tree fruit production. Grape producers reached agreement in the fall of 1985 for federal and provincial government funding for the purchase of surplus red grapes and wine and the replanting of red grape acreage with white varieties.

The farming industry continued to adjust to the changing demand for agricultural products brought about by such factors as shifts in consumer preferences, worldwide agricultural surpluses, and high fuel and interest costs. Unanticipated changes in market conditions have created a difficult operating environment, but the industry as a whole has exhibited exceptional stability. The outlook for 1986 is for only a small gain in total cash receipts but a sharp increase of $35 million, or almost 24 per cent, in net farm income, with the most significant gains to be realized in the crops sub-sector.

Food Processing

Food processing in the province is based on both locally produced agricultural products (canned and frozen fruits and vegetables; fruit drinks; wine; dairy, poultry, beef and pork products) and those produced elsewhere (sugar, soft drinks, coffee, tropical fruit preparations). Many products involve processing various combinations of local and imported ingredients.

In the first eleven months of 1985, manufacturers' shipments of food products reached $2.37 billion, 5.2 per cent more than in the corresponding period in 1984.

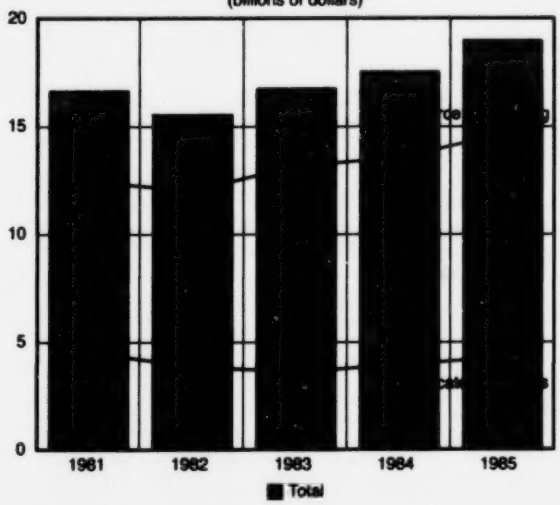
Of particular interest to processors as well as primary producers was the implementation during 1985 of a federal-provincial agreement to enhance all aspects of the agriculture and food industries. The Agri-Food Regional Development Sub-Agreement (ARDSA), which comes under the auspices of the Canada-British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement, is a 5-year, $40 million agreement consisting of three broad programs covering productivity enhancement, resource development and commodity development.

Manufacturing

Overview

- ☐ Manufacturing shipments by the Province's resource processing and fabricated products industries rose by an estimated 8 per cent in 1985 to over $19 billion, as the economy continued to recover from the 1982-83 recession.
- ☐ All industries except primary metals participated in the recovery, with shipments by resource processing industries advancing 8.6 per cent, and fabricated products shipments some 6.2 per cent higher than in 1984.
- ☐ Manufacturing employment rose approximately 5 per cent to more than 136,000 workers, the first year-to-year increase recorded since 1980.

Value of British Columbia Manufacturing Shipments
(billions of dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada, 31-001.

Resource Processing

The bulk of British Columbia's manufacturing output is attributable to resource processing industries, based largely on world-scale production facilities. With the exception of primary metals, all resource processing industries registered increased shipments in 1985 compared with the previous year. The largest gains, in absolute and percentage terms, were recorded by the two basic components of the forest industries — wood and paper products — although part of the increase represented recovery from a reduced level of output in 1984 due to prolonged work stoppages. Shipments of primary metals declined by an estimated 8 per cent as Canadian dollar prices from the Province's three major smelter products — aluminum, lead and zinc — moved lower on weak world markets.

A detailed analysis of conditions in the resource processing industries can be found in the respective sections of this report dealing with resource-based industries.

Fabricated Products

With the economy emerging from the recession, shipments advanced for all fabricated products industries. Employment was up significantly, rising an estimated 10 per cent from 1984. The largest gains in the value of shipments were recorded for printing and publishing and transportation equipment, while employment in electrical products and machinery was up by 60 per cent and 20 per cent respectively compared with the previous year. In the resource processing industries, on the other hand, the number employed rose only 2 per cent, or 1,700. With employment advancing at a faster pace than shipments, manufacturers of fabricated products appeared to be anticipating continuing demand growth in 1986.

Metal fabricating is among the largest fabricated products industries, producing a variety of structural components and capital goods employed in construction and other industries. The metal fabricating industry has been adversely affected by the slowdown in new capital investment in western Canada in recent years. Although the industry achieved a modest increase in shipments in 1985, the gain was the smallest recorded by any of the fabricated products industries, and the volume of shipments remained almost 20 per cent below the 1981 peak. Some major public and private sector construction projects sustained the demand for metal fabricated products during 1985, including an accelerated highway construction program, Vancouver's SkyTrain, Expo 86 site development, the Annacis Island Bridge across the Fraser River, and major railway upgrading through the Rockies. As many of these major undertakings will be completed, in whole or in part, during the first half of 1986, the demand for fabricated metal products may ease in the near term pending a further round of private sector capital investment.

The transportation equipment industry consists primarily of shipbuilding, boatbuilding and the manufacture of heavy duty trucks, trailers, mobile homes, recreational vehicles and aircraft components. Strong foreign demand for trucks and improving domestic demand in other product areas raised the value of total shipments by the transportation equipment industry by 10 per cent to more than $900 million in 1985. In shipbuilding, however, the competition from low-cost foreign yards, together with weak markets, resulted in serious underutilization of existing production capacity. One small yard in Victoria closed in 1985 and two more in Vancouver are scheduled to terminate operations in the first quarter of 1986. Apart from shipbuilding, where some

further contraction may take place, the outlook for the transportation equipment group is for continued growth in 1986.

British Columbia's machinery industry is heavily dependent on the Province's resource sectors. In addition, substantial export markets have been developed, particularly for logging and sawmilling equipment. Shipments by machinery manufacturers rose 3.9 per cent in 1985 as improving conditions in the forest industry offset low investment levels in the mining sector. The machinery industry will continue to rely more heavily on productivity improvements in the forest industry and on foreign markets than on the mining sector. The near-term outlook is for relatively gradual growth during 1986.

Although the electrical products industry has been adversely affected by cutbacks in B.C. Hydro's capital budgets during the past few years, the decline in demand for industrial electrical equipment has been more than offset by increased shipments of microelectronics and communications equipment. During 1985 the industry as a whole saw shipment values rise by 6 per cent. Employment rose by a dramatic 60 per cent, however, as the industry geared for a sharp increase in output, providing confirmation of the promising outlook previously forecast for British Columbia's high technology companies.

After two years of strong gains, chemical shipments were unchanged in 1985, while employment declined by 3 per cent. With the development of new markets for extruded plastics products, and the continuing substitution of plastics for a range of wood, metal and paper products, plastics production rose by 5.6 per cent from the previous year. One market area where plastic has been making substantial inroads recently is the substitution of plastic film containers for traditional kraft paper grocery bags.

The printing and publishing, clothing, textiles, and furniture and fixtures industries, which are primarily consumer-oriented, recorded significant gains during 1985 compared with 1984. Further growth in these areas is anticipated with the restoration of consumer confidence and a more favourable economic outlook.

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

	SHIPMENTS (millions of dollars)			EMPLOYMENT (thousands)		
Industry Group	1984	1985[1]	1984/85 % Change	1984	1985[1]	1984/85 % Change
Resource Processing	13,492	14,651	8.6	83.4	85.1	2.0
Wood Products	4,714	5,285	12.1	36.5	35.7	−2.2
Paper and Allied	3,109	3,437	10.6	16.1	17.5	8.7
Food	2,250	2,368	5.2	19.5	20.2	3.6
Petroleum and Coal Products	2,022	2,236	10.6	0.9	0.9	0.0
Primary Metals	949	871	−8.2	6.7	6.6	−1.5
Non-metallic Mineral Products	448	454	1.3	3.7	4.2	13.5
Fabricated Products	3,550	3,769	6.2	46.4	51.2	10.3
Metal Fabricating	758	773	2.0	8.4	8.9	5.6
Transportation Equipment	832	914	9.9	8.3	9.2	10.8
Chemicals	511	511	0.0	3.4	3.3	−2.9
Printing and Publishing	492	563	14.4	8.5	9.5	11.8
Machinery	356	370	3.9	3.9	4.7	20.5
Electrical Products	231	244	5.6	3.0	4.8	60.0
Clothing	119	130	9.2	(N/A)[2]	(N/A)[2]	
Plastics	161	170	5.6	(N/A)[2]	(N/A)[2]	
Furniture and Fixtures	90	94	4.4	(N/A)[2]	(N/A)[2]	
Other	605	642	6.1	10.9	10.8	−.9
All Industries	17,647	19,062	8.0	129.8	136.3	5.0

[1] Estimates.
[2] Included in "Other".
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-001, 72-002.

Construction

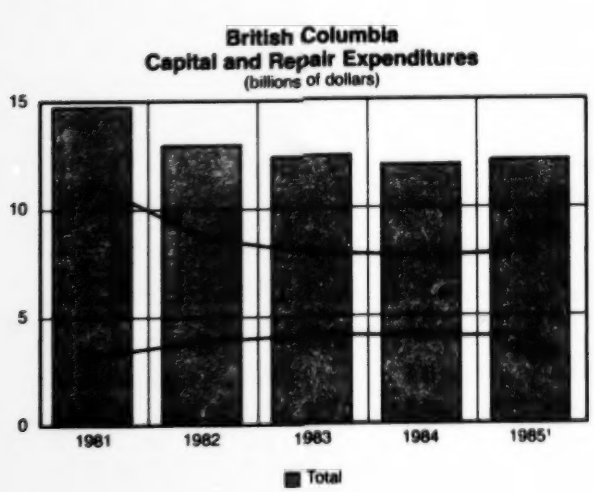
Overview

- ☐ Capital and repair expenditures amounting to $12.3 billion increased slightly during 1985, the first year-to-year gain since 1981.
- ☐ Housing starts in British Columbia advanced 11.1 per cent to 17,969 in 1985, on the strength of substantial gains in the fourth quarter.

Non-Residential

Capital and repair expenditures amounted to an estimated $12.3 billion during 1985, only slightly higher than in the previous year, but the first annual increase to be recorded since 1981. Weak markets for many of British Columbia's leading industries continued to have a dampening effect on investment activity. As in the preceding year, public sector projects accounted for a significant share of construction acitivity. The emphasis for private sector investment was on improving the efficiency of existing assets, with repair expenditures up 5.8 per cent and capital outlays remaining virtually unchanged.

British Columbia
Capital and Repair Expenditures
(billions of dollars)



¹ Estimates.
Source: Statistics Canada, 61-205 and 61-206.

Some sectors of the provincial economy experienced strong gains in capital investment. Capital expenditures for commercial services advanced 50.3 per cent, or $327.3 million, while for financial services they rose 6.1 per cent, and for trade, 2.2 per cent. Expenditures by institutions and government departments were up by 7.2 per cent, or $124.7 million. Manufacturing as a whole recorded an advance of 4.5 per cent, or $62.9 million, primarily attributable to capital investment by the paper and allied industries and producers of transportation equipment.

Investment outlays by primary industries and utilities were lower than in 1984, reflecting continuing weakness in economic conditions for resource industries. Mining, oil and gas expenditures were off 10.9 per cent from 1984, although oil and gas drilling activity increased significantly during the year. Since the completion of the North East Coal Development in 1984, which involved massive outlays of funds for new mines, townsite and transportation development, capital expenditures in the mining sector have been characterized by upgrading of existing operations and development of small precious metals orebodies. For utilities, investment outlays during 1985 were down by 10.9 per cent as operating costs and capital expansion programs continued to be pared to reflect lower forecasts of demand growth.

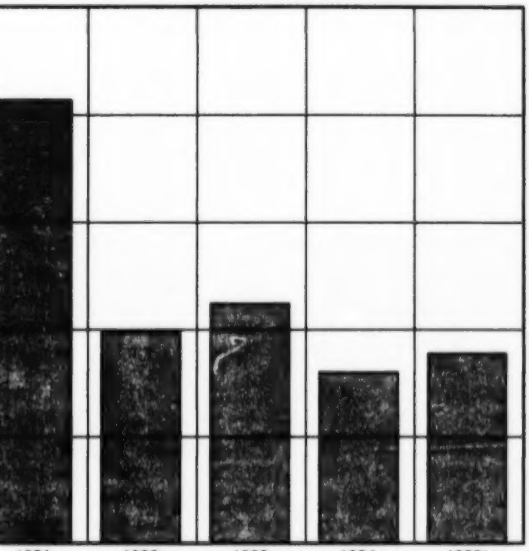
A number of major projects were completed during 1985 and early 1986. In the Lower Mainland, they included Vancouver's SkyTrain (an Advanced Light Rapid Transit System), the New Cambie Street bridge, and a number of large office towers and hotels; and at Taylor, in the Peace River district, a natural gas liquids plant was completed. Work on Expo 86 was the largest single construction project during 1985, which was winding down by year's end. Spending on other major projects will continue through much of 1986, including the Coquihalla Highway, the Annacis Highway and Bridge system, both transcontinental railways' line improvements, and numerous large retail and office complexes. The largest single project now underway is the Canadian Pacific Railway's $600 million Rogers Pass tunnel, which is scheduled for completion in 1988.

In addition to some very large capital projects at various stages of completion, the near-term outlook is for the construction industry to maintain its current level of activity on the strength of steady growth anticipated for the provincial economy during 1986.

Residential

In the years prior to 1982, rapid increases in property values and an extremely active residential real estate market encouraged residential construction at a rate which was unsustainable in the long term. In recent years, the influence of high interest rates and the economic slowdown have combined to reduce significantly new housing construction and the inventory of unsold accommodation. In 1982, housing starts were halved to just under 20,000 units, where they have remained while demand has started to recover and the surplus housing stock has been reduced.

British Columbia Dwelling Starts
(thousands of dwellings)



stimate.
urce: Statistics Canada, 64-002.

ng interest rates and an increase in personal in-
es tended to raise the demand for new housing
struction in British Columbia during 1985. Vacancy
s in rental accommodation moved downward dur-
1985, particularly in the large Vancouver and Victo-
narkets. At the same time, real estate markets were
ng, with turnover well above 1984 levels, and hous-
prices generally higher. With only a small housing
k on hand, housing starts rose 11.1 per cent above
ten year low of 16,169 units recorded in 1984. An
ve fourth quarter pushed total starts in 1985 to
69 units, with single detached units 23.8 per cent
er than in 1984. Continuing moderation of mort-
e rates and improving economic conditions are ex-
ted to lead to some increase in residential con-
ction during 1986.

Transportation

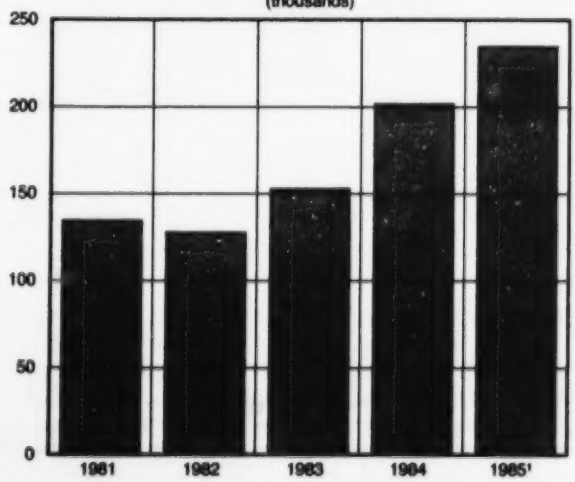
Overview

- ☐ Freight shipped through the Province's rail and port network during 1985 was significantly higher than the record 1984 level. Much of the increase, occurring over northern rail lines and through the Port of Prince Rupert, was attributable to lumber and coal from the North East.
- ☐ Canadian Pacific Railway's $600 million Rogers Pass Project in the Rocky Mountains entered its second year of construction. During 1985, $175 million was spent reducing grades, double-tracking, and in the construction of tunnels and bridges.
- ☐ The Port of Prince Rupert surpassed the previous year's record traffic levels by 24 per cent during 1985. A new grain terminal on Ridley Island became operational during 1985 and is expected to contribute significantly to further increases in traffic volumes.
- ☐ Phase One of the Coquihalla Highway from Hope to Merritt will be completed by May 1986. Phase Two from Merritt to Kamloops is scheduled for completion by October 1968, while Phase Three is currently in the design stage.

Rail

For the British Columbia Railway and the Canadian National Railway, freight movements increased significantly during 1985 compared with the record 1984 levels, while for the Canadian Pacific Railway there was little change.

Carloadings for the British Columbia Railway
(thousands)



¹ Estimate.
Source: British Columbia Railway.

Carloadings for the British Columbia railway were up 17 per cent to 234,000, mainly due to increased shipments of coal from the North East, and record lumber shipments. These were important factors also for Canadian National.

For the Canadian Pacific Railway, operating primarily in southern British Columbia, the two-year drought on the Prairies resulted in a reduction of grain shipments, while lumber remained at about the same level as in 1984. Shipments of coal, lead, and zinc concentrate remained at the relatively high levels recorded during 1984.

Significant rail upgrading was undertaken in order to handle increased shipments to the new coal and grain terminals in Prince Rupert. The British Columbia Railway spent $33 million upgrading its main line from Anzac to Prince George, and completed the construction of a new diesel locomotive shop. The Railway also upgraded rail lines in the Dawson Creek subdivision, and was in the planning stages for developing a microwave telecommunications system to improve services to its customers.

The Canadian National Railway spent approximately $121 million on capacity expansion and railway upgrading in British Columbia during 1985. Between Prince George and Prince Rupert, there were outlays of some $70 million expanding rail yards, laying siding extensions, installing a centralized traffic control system, and general upgrading.

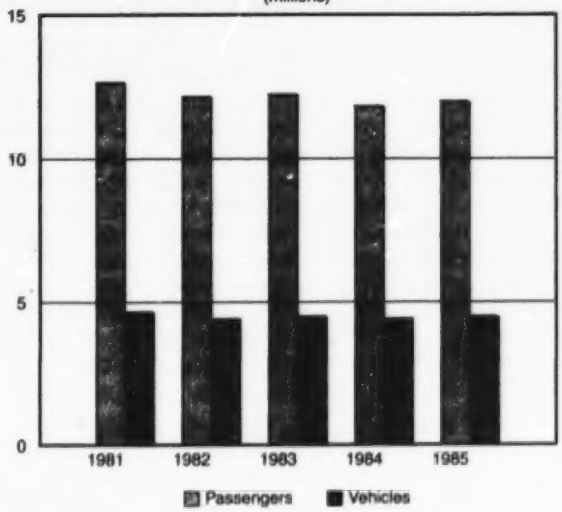
Canadian National was also involved in outlays of $40 million for upgrading its British Columbia south line from Valemount, through Kamloops, to Vancouver. In the Lower Mainland, further expenditures were devoted to yard expansion, double-tracking, and upgrading communications equipment.

In southern British Columbia, the Canadian Pacific Railway is currently engaged in a massive program of capital improvements. The Rogers Pass Project is the largest single project, scheduled for completion in 1988 at a cost of some $600 million. During 1985, $175 million was spent on reducing grades in the Rogers Pass, double-tracking, and building tunnels and bridges. Other capital expenditures, amounting to $60 million, included a coal car repair facility at Golden, B.C., and an intermodal terminal at Vancouver.

Ferries

Passenger and vehicle traffic on the B.C. Ferry system remained at approximately the same level as in 1984. Passenger movements totalled 12.1 million, a rise of 1 per cent from 1984, while vehicle traffic totalled 4.5 million, the same as in 1984. The B.C. Ferry Corporation will provide additional sailings during 1986 to accommodate the increased traffic associated with Expo 86.

British Columbia Ferry Corporation
Passenger and Vehicle Movements
(millions)



Source: British Columbia Ferry Corporation.

Highways

Outlays for highway development and upgrading by the Ministry of Transportation and Highways were approximately $1,053 million for the 1985/86 fiscal year, an increase of 58 per cent from fiscal 1984/85. Of this total, about 73 per cent was earmarked for new construction and improvement, and 27 per cent for ongoing maintenance.

Work continued on several major highway projects during 1985. The $275 million Annacis Crossing is scheduled to open in June, 1986. The Annacis system, including an east-west route through Richmond, is anticipated to be completed in 1988. Phase One of the Coquihalla Highway, from Hope to Merrit, will open in May, 1986, at a cost of $250 million. Phase Two, from Merritt to Kamloops, has reached the grading stage, with costs estimated at $125 million and completion scheduled for October, 1987. Phase Three, the Okanagan Connector, will begin in 1987. A third major project underway in 1984 and continuing in 1985 is the upgrading of the Squamish Highway, with work proceeding on bridges and debris catch basins. Bridge replacement, debris torrent control facilities, and progressive four-laning of the entire highway over a 10-year period will cost an estimated $100 million.

There was a net decrease in the number of motor vehicle licences issued in British Columbia in 1985. Passenger vehicles decreased approximately 0.5 per cent from the previous year's level to an estimated 1,193,000, while the number of commercial vehicle licences stayed the same at 442,000.

Urban Transit

Construction of Vancouver's 21.4 kilometre SkyTrain (an Advanced Light Rapid Transit system linking downtown Vancouver with New Westminster) was completed during 1985 at a cost of $854 million, with regular operation beginning in January, 1986. A $175 million elevated extension of the line into Surrey is in the planning stages.

Air

Passenger traffic through Vancouver International Airport was estimated at 7.6 million passenger movements for 1985, an increase of 2 per cent over 1984 movements.

Cargo traffic through Vancouver International Airport continued to increase, and is currently estimated at 186 million pounds, an increase of 2.6 per cent compared with 1984.

Ports

Cargo shipments through the Port of Vancouver were down slightly from the previous two record-setting years. Throughput for 1985 is estimated at 56 million tonnes, a decline of about 5 per cent compared with 1984.

Coal through the expanded facilities of the Roberts Bank coal terminal accounted for about 34 per cent of total shipments, and amounted to about 19 million tonnes. This was a decline of 4 per cent from the 1984 level. Sulphur accounted for 11 per cent of all shipments, with 6.1 million tonnes shipped through the Port of Vancouver in 1985, compared with 5.6 million tonnes in the previous year. Forest product shipments through the port declined to 5.7 million tonnes in 1985, down from 6 million tonnes in 1984.

Traffic records for the Port of Prince Rupert increased for the third consecutive year. During 1985, 10 million tonnes of cargo was shipped through the port, up 20 per cent from the previous year. The increase was primarily due to increased coal exports from Ridley Island. Coal shipments comprised 71 per cent of total port traffic, rising from 5 million tonnes in 1984 to 7 million tonnes in 1985. Although the Ridley Island grain terminal became operational during 1985, grain shipments decreased by 22 per cent from 1.3 million tonnes in 1984, reflecting drought conditions on the Prairies. The new terminal is a major development in the growth of the port, and with a return to more normal weather conditions, shipments are expected to increase over the medium term. Shipment of lumber, which is not currently a major commodity for the Port of Prince Rupert, registered a substantial increase during 1985, rising by 27 per cent to a new high of 0.5 million tonnes.

Tourism

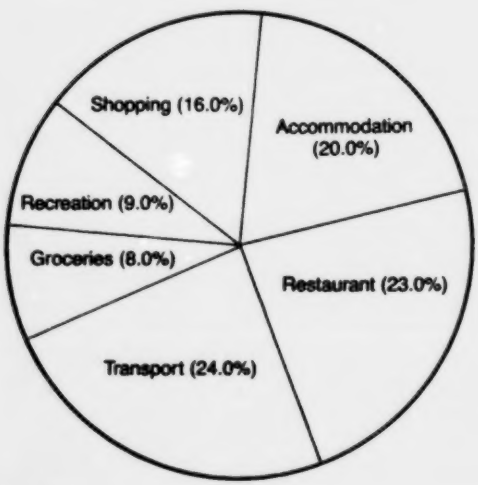
Overview

- ☐ Tourism revenues for 1985 are estimated at $2.4 billion, an increase of about 5 per cent over the $2.3 billion in 1984.
- ☐ Visitor volumes for 1985 increased for the fourth consecutive year, almost matching the record of 12.5 million person-trips established in 1984. The United States accounted for almost all of the growth in visitor volumes in 1985.
- ☐ Construction at the Expo 86 site in Vancouver continued in preparation for the opening of the World's Fair in May 1986. With 16 million day visits now projected for Expo, the tourism industry in British Columbia is expected to perform very strongly in 1986.

Tourism Indicators

Tourism industry revenue for 1985 is estimated at $2.4 billion, up about 5 per cent from 1984 revenues of $2.3 billion. This increase was due both to an increased number of visitor person-trips to the Province, and higher daily expenditures by travellers in British Columbia. For 1985, about 12.4 million person-trips were made in the Province, almost equalling the record of 12.5 million trips to the Province in 1981. The average length of trip was five days, and average per capita outlays amounted to approximately $40 per day. The distribution of tourism expenditures on transportation, accommodation, meals, recreation and other items is shown in the graph below.

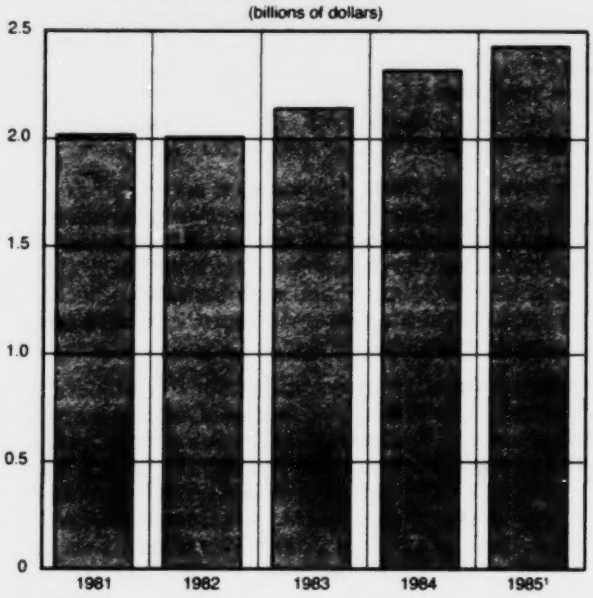
Distribution of British Columbia Tourism Expenditures, 1985[1]



[1] Estimates.
Source: Ministry of Tourism.

British Columbia residents travelling within the Province comprise the largest share of visitor volume, and accounted for just over 5.6 million person-trips in 1985. The Province also attracted 3.2 million person-trips from out-of-province Canadians, 3.1 million person-trips from the United States, and 0.4 million from overseas visitors. The United States market, where promotional efforts by the Province's tourism industry were concentrated, continued to account for the greatest annual growth in the number of visitors. This growth may also have been attributable, at least in part, to the favourable exchange rate for the Canadian dollar.

British Columbia Tourism Revenues



[1] Estimate.
Source: Ministry of Tourism.

Accommodation and Restaurants

Accommodation establishments in the Province generated an estimated $480 million from tourism and business travel in 1985, up $15 million from 1984, as hotels in most regions of the Province recorded increased occupancy rates. At 58.5 per cent, however, the hotel occupancy rate was still considerably below the levels of the late 1970's and early 1980's. Occupancy rates for motels and private campgrounds were basically unchanged for 1985, while provincial park campground attendance was just under 2 million, down slightly from 1984.

Restaurant expenditures by tourists in British Columbia were estimated to have been $550 million in 1985, a

slight increase over 1984. Tourism traditionally contributes about one-third of the business received by restaurants throughout the year.

Tourism-Related Transportation

Tourists spent an estimated $496 million on transportation-related services while in British Columbia in 1985. Airline passenger traffic to both Vancouver and Victoria was up 6.2 per cent compared with the previous year, as airlines implemented fare reductions. Summer vehicular traffic through Rogers Pass, the main highway entry point to British Columbia from other provinces, remained at about the same level as in 1984, while B.C. Ferries showed only a small increase in both vehicular and passenger traffic over the summer months compared with the previous year. In 1985, cruise ships made 252 stops in Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, reflecting the increasing popularity of British Columbia ports of call for cruise ships.

Ski Resorts

The Province's 21 major ski destinations registered 2.6 million visits in 1984/85, almost 17 per cent higher than the previous record set in 1983/84. Skiers generated estimated tourism revenues of $325 million through expenditures on equipment, lifts, food, accommodation and transportation, with lift revenues alone amounting to $30 million in 1984/85. In anticipation of further increases in ski visits and revenues, several ski resorts, including Tod Mountain, Silver Star, Fernie, Blackcomb, Apex Alpine and Powder King, undertook major facility improvements and additions during 1985.

Expo 86

Construction at the Expo 86 site in Vancouver continued throughout 1985 in preparation for the Fair's opening date of May 2, 1986. Devoted to the theme of transportation and communication, Expo 86 will involve 80 pavilions, including those of more than 40 countries. Over $1.5 billion in capital and operating expenditures by national, international and corporate participants will be generated by the Fair. Including multiplier effects, it is estimated that the Exposition will create nearly $4 billion in economic activity in Canada, including almost $3 billion in British Columbia.

With 16 million day visits now projected for Expo 86, the tourism industry in British Columbia is expected to perform very strongly in 1986. In preparation for the increase in the volume of visitors, the tourism industry in Vancouver and throughout the Province has been engaged in a significant upgrading and expansion of facilities during 1985, including the construction of a number of major new hotels, and the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre, which will be the location of the Canadian Pavilion during Expo itself. At the heart of the Expo site is the British Columbia Pavilion, which will provide a showcase to visitors from around the world of the Province's capabilities and achievements in science, industry and the arts. Although Vancouver will be the major beneficiary of Expo, enduring benefits will accrue to all regions of the Province in the form of permanent exhibits of major scientific and cultural significance.

SELECTED TOURISM INDICATORS

Indicator	1983	1984	1985	1984/85 % Change
U.S. Resident Overnight Entries (000's)	1,683	1,792	1,920	7.1
Overseas Entries (000's)	364	387	367	−5.2
Rogers Pass Traffic (000's)	1,170[1]	1,294	1,293	−0.1
Estimated Hotel Occupancy Rate (%)	55.2	57.1	58.5	4.2[2]
Provincial Park Campground Attendance (000's)	2,145	2,003	1,964	−1.9
Total Restaurant Sales ($000,000)	1,353	1,442	1,526	5.8

[1] Rogers Pass traffic interrupted by bridge washout for two weeks during July 1983.

[2] Calculation based on actual hotel occupancy.

SOURCE: Ministry of Tourism.

Commerce

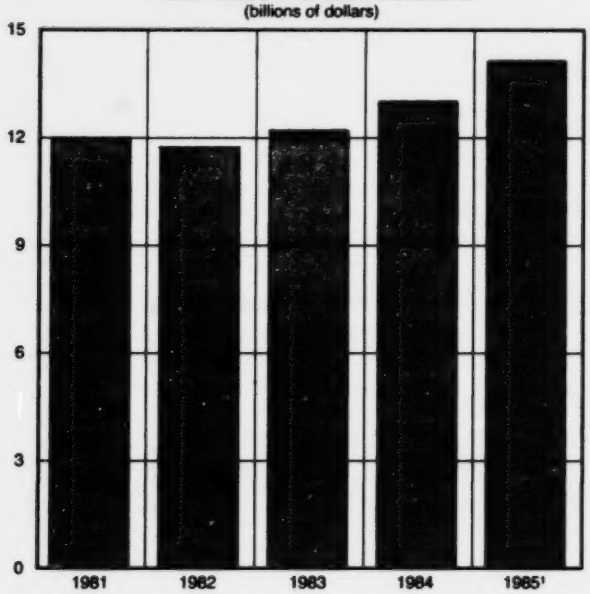
Overview

- A restoration of consumer confidence was reflected in a 9 per cent increase in retail sales during 1985, with new car sales rising more than 20 per cent.
- Employment in business management services rose approximately 8 per cent during 1985.
- Interest rates moderated significantly, with residential mortgages with a one-year term to maturity falling to single digit levels for the first time in many years.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

There was a marked improvement in consumer confidence during 1985, as increases in personal disposable income and a reduction in the cost of consumer financing contributed to increased spending at both the retail and wholesale levels.

Retail Sales in British Columbia
(billions of dollars)



¹ Estimate.
Source: Statistics Canada, 63-005.

Retail sales were an estimated 9 per cent higher than in 1984. New car sales, an important indicator of market conditions, exhibited particular strength for the second consecutive year, rising by more than 20 per cent. More moderate increases, in most cases significantly in excess of the rate of inflation, were registered for other major product categories, as retail sales increased in real terms by about 6 per cent.

The outlook for 1986 is for further increases in consumer spending as continuing growth in employment, earnings and tourist expenditures permeate the economy.

Services

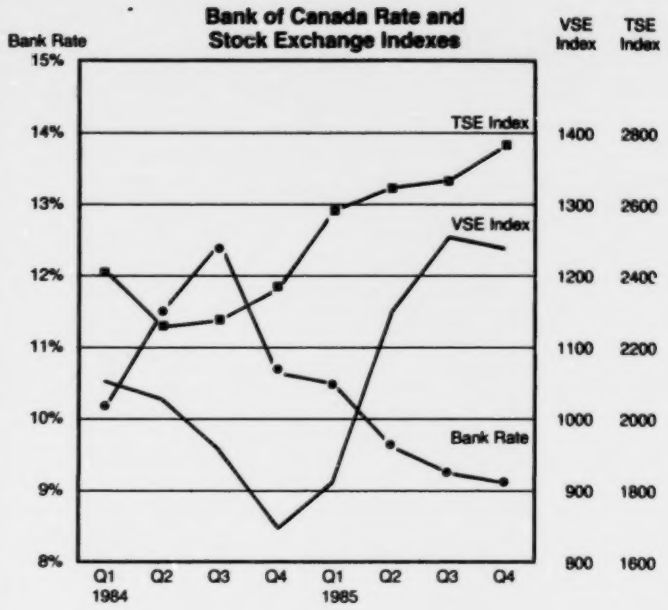
Employment in the services sector in 1985 was slightly higher than in 1984. The largest increase was in services to business management, where employment rose by approximately 8 per cent, reflecting a more confident mood on the part of business during the post-recession, pre-Expo period. Employment in education, health and welfare services (including employment in publicly funded institutions) was essentially unchanged from the previous year, as all levels of government held the line on expenditure increases. Employment declined slightly in accommodation and food services.

For 1986, accommodation and food services are expected to be the most rapidly growing segment of the services sector, reflecting the impact of Expo, and the expansion in tourist facilities put in place during 1985, including a number of major new hotels and a world-class convention centre and cruise ship terminal. The increase in 1985 in services to business management augurs well for the near term, as businesses examine new ideas for products and production. This trend is expected to continue as a further strengthening of business confidence and the investment climate gives rise to increased demand for business and professional services.

Finance

The tone of financial markets during 1985 was generally positive. Interest rates continued to moderate, apart from a brief period of speculative pressure on the Canadian dollar early in the year. Among the factors contributing to easier monetary conditions were an improved price performance, with inflation nationally in the order of 4 per cent, and an international accord between the five major market-economy countries — the U.S., Japan, Germany, France, and the U.K. — supporting a general depreciation of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies.

By the year-end, the downward drift in interest rates resulted in yields on residential mortgages with a one-year term to maturity falling to single digit levels (for the first time in many years). Together with an overall increase in personal incomes, lower interest rates contributed to mortgage lending in British Columbia rising by more than 10 per cent in the first six months of the year, while business loans at banks in British Columbia registered a turnaround after more than three years in decline.



Sources: Bank of Canada Review,
Vancouver Stock Exchange,
Toronto Stock Exchange.

The easing of interest rates, and a gradual improvement in economic conditions, contributed to a rising trend for corporation profits and share prices. Driven by current and prospective earnings, stock prices on major North American exchanges were buoyant during 1985, rising particularly strongly towards the end of the year.

Shares of British Columbia companies and companies listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE), which are largely resource-based, shared in these gains. Although somewhat muted by the continuing softness of mining shares, the increases in share prices reflected an improved outlook for forest products companies and, towards the end of the year, investor interest in the newly discovered Hemlo gold-bearing properties held by VSE-listed companies.

During the course of the year, the financial picture was marred by the failure of certain smaller financial institutions, particularly the Canadian Commercial Bank and the Northland Bank, both based in Alberta. The repercussions affected all provinces, and smaller financial intermediaries were faced with the need to strengthen their balance sheets to offset the effects of shifts in deposits to the more established institutions. In British Columbia, a drain on uninsured deposits was associated with a voluntary reorganization by the Teachers' Investment and Housing Cooperative. In addition, studies were initiated at both the federal and provincial levels to review the adequacy of existing safeguards. At year-end, the process of review and regulatory reform was still under way.

The problems experienced by some of the smaller financial institutions, together with the persistence in the size of the federal deficit gave rise, early in 1986, to severe, but short-lived, negative sentiment towards the Canadian dollar. In one three-week period the Canada/U.S. yield differential on representative money market instruments widened to an unusually large 4.89 percentage points, while the Bank of Canada rate rose by 1.77 percentage points as the monetary authorities acted to counter downward pressure on the Canadian dollar.

The near-term outlook is for additional improvement in financial markets, with a further decline in the general level of interest rates. A significant factor contributing to easier monetary conditions was the breaching of OPEC oil prices early in 1986, which is expected to have beneficial effects for the rate of price inflation, as well as for the terms of trade and growth prospects for oil importing economies. Although government energy revenues are likely to decline, the lowering of oil prices can be expected, on balance, to have stimulative effects for the Provincial economy and to facilitate a further downward movement in interest rates.

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TABLE 1

BRITISH COLUMBIA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES

Year	Current Dollars (millions)	Current Dollars Per Cent Change	Constant 1971 Dollars (millions)	Constant 1971 Dollars Per Cent Change
1976	22,647	18.9	13,205	7.1
1977	25,269	11.6	13,707	3.8
1978	28,250	11.8	14,505	5.8
1979	32,919	16.5	15,264	5.2
1980	37,496	13.9	16,084	5.4
1981	43,195	15.2	16,734	4.0
1982	44,459	2.9	15,763	−5.8
1983	47,238	6.3	16,016	1.6
1984	49,974	5.8	16,352	2.1
1985[1]	53,275	6.6	16,843	3.0

[1] Estimates.

SOURCE: Central Statistics Bureau, 'British Columbia Economic Accounts'

TABLE 2

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year	Labour Force Total	Labour Force Male	Labour Force Female	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
1976	1,117	694	422	1,021	96	8.6
1977	1,148	713	435	1,050	98	8.5
1978	1,202	731	471	1,103	99	8.3
1979	1,239	751	488	1,144	95	7.6
1980	1,301	785	516	1,213	88	6.8
1981	1,361	806	555	1,270	91	6.7
1982	1,370	803	567	1,204	166	12.1
1983	1,389	812	577	1,197	192	13.8
1984	1,410	818	592	1,202	208	14.7
1985	1,431	824	608	1,228	203	14.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-529

TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of employees)

Year	Forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Services	Public Administration
1976	28	13	167	78	193	286	68
1977	25	13	170	80	194	300	74
1978	30	12	176	75	215	318	78
1979	31	20	179	76	210	341	76
1980	29	25	179	80	227	372	82
1981	29	28	184	93	231	391	82
1982	22	20	159	77	220	384	84
1983	30	16	151	70	211	400	81
1984	27	18	148	70	222	406	81
1985	28	20	151	69	224	425	79

SOURCE Statistics Canada, 71-001

TABLE 4

WAGES AND SALARIES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Forestry[1]	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport Communication and Utilities	Trade	Services	Public Administration	Total Wages and Salaries
1976	477	2,291	947	1,545	1,661	2,935	947	11,849
1977	515	2,550	1,116	1,710	1,783	3,299	1,041	13,269
1978	574	2,846	1,147	1,819	1,900	3,548	1,148	14,374
1979	653	3,249	1,302	2,054	2,173	4,019	1,249	16,377
1980	757	3,656	1,640	2,367	2,582	4,742	1,382	19,085
1981	702	3,956	1,998	2,729	2,990	5,606	1,568	21,780
1982	643	3,903	1,715	3,001	2,953	6,296	1,833	22,732
1983	815	4,141	1,659	3,063	2,917	6,376	1,914	23,293
1984	822	4,106	1,416	3,149	3,093	6,520	1,964	23,571
1985	811	4,458	1,464	3,314	3,311	6,780	2,017	24,924

[1] Includes logging and forestry services, but excludes forestry-based manufacturing

SOURCE Statistics Canada, 72-005

TABLE 5

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(dollars)

Year	Forestry[1]	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Services	Industrial Aggregate
1976	287.18	320.30	270.28	289.80	192.49	206.58	231.30
1977	307.12	348.33	294.94	325.39	209.54	222.17	253.23
1978	335.28	371.40	318.38	365.21	214.15	230.86	268.50
1979	365.53	413.23	346.38	395.31	232.63	247.08	291.56
1980	420.80	469.19	386.10	419.08	258.81	274.71	323.97
1981	473.01	547.22	429.80	479.10	287.04	308.46	362.77
1982	517.44	597.03	478.83	506.56	311.03	340.38	396.99
1983	587.15	644.86	522.52	564.50	322.10	343.67	423.35
1984	646.60	704.20	539.02	535.53	332.71	345.83	429.41
1985	639.51	735.30	559.33	540.96	338.33	354.42	441.51

[1] Includes logging and forestry services, but excludes forestry-based manufacturing which is included under Manufacturing

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 72-002.

TABLE 6

VALUE OF EXPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMS PORTS[1]
(millions of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
1976	3,097	2,029	350	1,960	7,437
1977	3,556	2,127	351	2,257	8,291
1978	4,278	2,504	340	2,643	9,765
1979	5,280	3,394	475	3,574	12,722
1980	5,752	3,618	551	5,045	14,966
1981	6,123	3,791	488	5,557	15,959
1982	6,306	3,739	428	5,223	15,696
1983	6,249	3,903	398	5,142	15,691
1984	6,881	4,730	448	6,194	18,253
1985	7,852	4,794	376	6,062	19,084

[1] Includes all products exported irrespective of province of origin.

SOURCE: Central Statistics Bureau, from unpublished Statistics Canada data.

TABLE 7

VALUE OF IMPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMS PORTS[1]
(millions of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
1976	1,634	715	74	634	3,057
1977	1,761	888	87	792	3,527
1978	2,188	1,229	106	968	4,492
1979	3,070	1,071	126	1,276	5,543
1980	3,220	1,616	121	1,344	6,300
1981	3,770	2,440	125	1,619	7,954
1982	2,797	1,996	82	1,381	6,256
1983	2,772	2,168	76	1,433	6,450
1984	3,232	2,671	95	1,829	7,827
1985	3,620	3,158	128	2,386	9,292

[1] Includes all products imported irrespective of province of destination.

SOURCE: Central Statistics Bureau, from unpublished Statistics Canada data.

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS
THROUGH ALL CANADIAN CUSTOMS PORTS[1]
(millions of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other[2] E.E.C.	Other Countries	Total
1976	2,670	1,040	351	630	578	5,270
1977	3,424	1,225	360	648	651	6,308
1978	4,202	1,559	352	712	733	7,558
1979	4,914	2,044	499	1,055	1,001	9,513
1980	4,153	2,182	626	1,348	1,345	9,654
1981	4,055	2,112	554	1,155	1,277	9,153
1982	3,992	2,132	446	976	1,331	8,877
1983	4,961	2,214	451	870	1,429	9,925
1984	5,484	2,915	463	977	1,820	11,659
1985[3]	5,950	2,950	470	980	1,900	12,250

[1] Estimates based on Statistics Canada province of lading statistics and other adjusted data.
[2] European Economic Community (European Common Market) includes United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Netherlands. Greece has been included since 1981.
[3] Preliminary estimates.

SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

TABLE 9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR VANCOUVER
(1981 = 100)

Year	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	All Items	Per Cent Change
1976	61.0	66.7	68.6	60.5	66.0	64.3	9.7
1977	64.7	73.3	72.4	64.0	70.5	68.9	7.2
1978	73.0	78.0	76.0	67.3	74.5	74.3	7.8
1979	81.6	81.6	82.3	73.4	81.0	80.0	7.7
1980	90.1	86.7	92.4	82.2	89.7	87.5	9.4
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.3
1982	108.2	111.7	107.5	112.2	110.8	110.5	10.5
1983	112.8	117.5	111.9	118.7	118.2	116.6	5.5
1984	118.5	120.6	114.8	124.8	122.5	121.3	4.0
1985	120.9	122.3	117.6	131.9	125.2	125.2	3.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-010.

TABLE 10

INDUSTRY SELLING PRICE INDEXES FOR
SELECTED COMMODITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(1971 = 100)

Year	Hemlock Lumber	Spruce Lumber– B.C. Interior	Spruce & Pine Plywood	Newsprint for Export	Bleached Pulp for Export	Non-Residental Electric Power
1976	173.5	152.6	167.2	180.3	233.2	129.1
1977	204.0	182.3	170.1	200.4	237.3	147.8
1978	239.2	238.6	212.6	228.2	216.7	164.3
1979	315.3	270.8	222.6	258.3	285.7	169.0
1980	289.1	206.8	219.8	288.5	348.3	179.0
1981	251.5	187.4	257.8	332.2	367.1	185.5
1982	247.1	164.7	201.8	356.1	344.9	219.4
1983	269.1	216.2	244.1	319.0	296.6	235.0
1984	254.9	196.0	218.8	351.7	373.5	256.1
1985	279.7	200.0	235.8	395.6	314.3	265.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-011.

TABLE 11

LOG PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of cubic metres)

Year	Coast	Interior	Province
1976	32.2	37.3	69.5
1977	28.6	41.4	70.0
1978	32.3	42.8	75.2
1979	30.6	45.6	76.2
1980	30.7	43.9	74.7
1981	22.5	37.0	59.5
1982	21.4	34.9	56.2
1983	26.8	44.6	71.4
1984	27.0	47.3	74.3
1985	27.5	49.1	76.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Forests, as indicated by timber scaled.

TABLE 12

LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of cubic metres)

	LUMBER			PLYWOOD
Year	Coast	Interior	Province	Softwood
1976	9,409	15,665	25,075	1,939
1977	10,614	17,764	28,378	2,074
1978	11,316	18,254	29,570	2,221
1979	10,989	19,369	30,357	2,056
1980	10,022	18,186	28,207	1,916
1981	8,145	16,402	24,547	1,702
1982	7,084	16,383	23,467	1,430
1983	9,768	21,009	30,777	1,763
1984	9,210	21,651	30,861	1,552
1985	9,429	23,615	33,044	1,641

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 35-001, 35-003 and 35-204.

TABLE 13

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of metric tonnes)

Year	Wood Pulp[1]	Paper[2]
1976	5,320	1,977
1977	4,831	1,952
1978	5,426	2,137
1979	5,523	2,154
1980	5,783	2,147
1981	4,995	1,926
1982	4,938	1,858
1983	5,760	2,158
1984	5,400	2,085
1985	6,050	2,500

[1] Includes pulp for use in B.C. paper production as well as pulp for export.
[2] Includes newsprint, other paper and paperboard.

SOURCE: Wood Pulp: Statistics Canada, 36-204 for 1976-1983;
Paper: Statistics Canada, 36-204 for 1976-1982;
Other years: Canadian Pulp and Paper Association estimates adjusted for comparability with Statistics Canada data.

TABLE 14

VALUE OF METAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Copper	Silver	Gold	Zinc	Molybdenum	Lead	Other	Total
1976	379	33	22	65	94	33	21	647
1977	385	38	32	61	142	42	14	714
1978	432	45	48	52	168	52	23	820
1979	656	95	104	62	321	88	25	1,351
1980	671	157	170	49	289	66	27	1,429
1981	611	152	136	67	198	62	21	1,247
1982	495	158	118	64	155	43	24	1,057
1983	560	180	131	80	88	49	18	1,104
1984	518	121	118	115	114	38	13	1,037
1985[1]	581	101	95	113	73	38	12	1,013

[1] Estimates.
SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

TABLE 15

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Metals	Coal	Natural Gas to Pipeline	Crude Oil	Industrial Minerals	Other	Total
1976	647	299	288	117	53	116	1,520
1977	714	329	397	133	79	136	1,788
1978	820	382	401	145	59	165	1,972
1979	1,351	439	700	169	84	206	2,949
1980	1,429	461	613	190	116	268	3,077
1981	1,247	554	617	236	122	233	3,009
1982	1,057	567	543	334	96	200	2,797
1983	1,104	556	455	402	89	251	2,857
1984	1,037	1,008	519	435	115	241	3,355
1985[1]	1,013	1,067	583	436	133	233	3,465

[1] Estimates.
SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA NATURAL GAS
(millions of cubic metres)

Year	Deliveries to B.C. Distributors	Deliveries to Export[1]	Total Deliveries[1]
1976	3,977	6,041	10,018
1977	3,957	6,503	10,459
1978	4,044	5,882	9,926
1979	4,361	6,714	11,075
1980	4,519	4,376	8,895
1981	4,328	3,805	8,133
1982	4,695	2,320	7,015
1983	4,609	2,147	6,756
1984	4,972	2,277	7,249
1985[2]	5,269	2,453	7,722

[1] Includes gas originating in NWT for the years 1974 to 1981 inclusive.
[2] Preliminary estimates.
SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

TABLE 17

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of cubic metres)

Year	Crude Oil	Condensates	Total Production
1976	2,366	186	2,552
1977	2,199	205	2,404
1978	2,004	181	2,185
1979	2,140	217	2,357
1980	2,003	170	2,173
1981	2,036	153	2,189
1982	2,078	156	2,234
1983	2,079	132	2,210
1984	2,094	146	2,240
1985[1]	1,954	137	2,091

[1] Preliminary estimates.

SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

TABLE 18

SALES OF MOTOR GASOLINE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of litres)

Total	Premium	Regular		Total Sales
		Leaded	Unleaded	
1976				3,645
1977				3,800
1978				4,037
1979				4,205
1980				4,409
1981	299	3,079	1,003	4,381
1982	322	2,775	938	4,035
1983	300	2,584	915	3,799
1984	295	2,469	965	3,728
1985	312	2,261	1,026	3,599

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 45-004.

TABLE 19

SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(gigawatt hours[1])

Year	SUPPLY					DISPOSAL	
	Net Generation			Receipts From Other Provinces and Imports	Total B.C. Supply	Delivered To Other Provinces and Exports	Total B.C. Demand
	Hydro	Thermal	Total				
1976	36,986	1,974	38,961	1,200	40,161	3,305	36,856
1977	41,241	1,945	43,185	1,007	44,192	5,749	38,444
1978	40,612	1,825	42,437	1,521	43,958	3,934	40,024
1979	40,958	2,286	43,244	1,737	44,981	3,656	41,325
1980	40,860	2,474	43,334	2,823	46,157	3,454	42,702
1981	49,408	1,600	51,008	1,158	52,166	8,987	43,180
1982	46,127	2,111	48,238	2,308	50,545	6,615	43,931
1983	44,911	2,302	47,213	2,445	49,658	4,975	44,683
1984	50,243	2,126	52,369	1,556	53,925	8,313	45,612
1985	57,105	2,021	59,126	1,080	60,206	11,231	48,975

[1] Gigawatt hour = 1 million kilowatt hours

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 57-001 and 57-202

TABLE 20

WHOLESALE AND LANDED VALUE OF FISH PRODUCTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	WHOLESALE MARKETED VALUE					LANDED VALUE[1]
	Salmon	Halibut	Herring	Other	Total	
1976	187	15	66	27	295	139
1977	228	10	90	32	360	165
1978	304	13	155	39	511	244
1979	290	18	202	54	563	330
1980	289	10	48	55	402	181
1981	373	11	82	57	527	236
1982	315	5	86	54	467	241
1983	284	9	111	60	472	210
1984	276	12	99	73	467	243
1985[2]	445	15	90	75	625	330

[1] Excludes halibut and tuna landings by B.C. fishermen at United States ports and hake sold to foreign processors.
[2] Estimates.

SOURCE: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries Branch.

TABLE 21

FARM CASH RECEIPTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	CROPS		LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS			Other	TOTAL FARM CASH RECEIPTS
	Fruits and Vegetables Including Potatoes	Grain and Other Crops	Dairy Products	Poultry and Eggs	Other Livestock and Products		
1976	82	63	108	84	87	51	475
1977	101	73	116	85	83	49	509
1978	129	81	125	95	120	30	580
1979	140	98	146	116	154	15	670
1980	147	124	174	120	175	29	769
1981	168	157	196	143	177	48	889
1982	186	133	217	136	202	68	942
1983	178	127	217	137	194	46	899
1984	178	135	228	150	219	52	962
1985	179	131	235	154	219	54	972

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 21-001 and 21-202.

TABLE 22

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				TOTAL ACTIVITY	
	Establishments	Materials and Supplies Used	Value Added	Value of Shipments	Salaries and Wages	Total Employees
	(number)	(millions of dollars)				(thousands)
1974	3,309	4,013	3,300	7,411	1,699	144
1975	3,131	3,884	3,285	7,326	1,804	137
1976	3,025	4,773	4,007	8,857	2,173	141
1977	2,899	5,357	4,499	10,058	2,407	142
1978	3,478	6,539	5,432	12,223	2,776	154
1979	3,822	8,137	6,331	14,628	3,163	159
1980	3,875	9,032	6,567	15,893	3,556	160
1981	3,874	9,827	6,638	16,793	3,881	159
1982[1]	3,676	9,053	5,896	15,646	3,793	140
1983[1]	3,820	9,554	6,735	16,998	3,894	133

[1] 1982 and 1983 numbers are based on 1980 SIC definitions and are not comparable to previous years.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-203.

TABLE 23

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Wood	Paper and Allied	Food[1]	Petroleum and Coal Products	Primary Metals	Metal Fabricating	Total All Industries
1976	2,643	1,856	1,297	604	414	404	8,856
1977	3,261	1,790	1,520	749	530	443	10,060
1978	4,142	2,061	1,794	878	624	560	12,235
1979	4,841	2,537	2,064	1,069	703	683	14,631
1980	4,522	3,084	2,172	1,312	913	837	15,896
1981	4,139	2,865	2,133	1,858	886	938	16,782
1982	3,590	2,749	2,133	2,119	754	735	15,541
1983	4,831	2,798	2,151	2,157	789	771	16,892
1984	4,714	3,109	2,250	2,022	949	758	17,647
1985	5,285	3,437	2,368	2,236	871	773	19,062

[1] Data prior to 1981 include Beverages.
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-001.

TABLE 24

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
1976	4,260.5	2,546.1	6,806.6
1977	4,492.7	2,930.0	7,422.7
1978	4,933.0	3,325.4	8,258.4
1979	5,634.1	4,036.0	9,670.1
1980	7,239.9	4,942.5	12,182.4
1981	9,084.4	5,796.9	14,881.3
1982	7,673.4	5,373.5	13,046.9
1983	8,038.5	4,526.5	12,565.0
1984	7,275.3	4,913.3	12,188.6
1985[1]	7,264.9	5,024.2	12,289.1

[1] Preliminary estimates.
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205 and 61-206.

TABLE 25

CAPITAL REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY SECTOR
(millions of dollars)

Year	Primary Industries & Construction	Manufac-turing	Utilities	Trade Finance & Commercial	Institutions and Government	Housing	Total
1976	1,016.3	839.1	1,524.7	659.7	1,002.3	1,764.5	6,806.6
1977	1,190.1	1,023.4	1,623.1	739.4	1,132.9	1,713.8	7,422.7
1978	1,375.8	1,145.8	1,869.7	928.8	1,158.8	1,779.5	8,258.4
1979	1,860.9	1,430.3	2,155.1	1,180.6	1,174.1	1,869.1	9,670.1
1980	2,639.0	1,977.4	2,293.9	1,387.2	1,413.3	2,471.6	12,182.4
1981	2,622.3	2,501.5	2,916.2	1,743.5	1,632.6	3,465.2	14,881.3
1982	2,363.4	1,736.5	3,564.1	1,389.3	1,575.1	2,418.5	13,046.9
1983	2,400.5	1,172.5	3,330.0	1,457.9	1,744.8	2,459.3	12,565.1
1984	2,116.8	1,382.8	2,882.8	1,951.7	1,729.1	2,125.4	12,188.6
1985[1]	1,851.3	1,445.7	2,567.8	2,381.2	1,853.8	2,189.3	12,289.1

[1] Preliminary estimates.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205 and 61-206.

TABLE 26

DWELLING STARTS BY TYPE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(number of dwellings)

Year	Single Detached	Two-Family	Row	Apartment and Other	Total
1976	20,247	1,723	3,263	12,494	37,727
1977	15,501	1,535	3,124	12,198	32,358
1978	18,195	1,374	2,687	6,362	28,618
1979	17,792	780	1,993	6,780	27,345
1980	22,600	989	2,243	11,714	37,546
1981	19,193	1,245	4,741	16,406	41,585
1982	7,350	611	2,978	8,868	19,807
1983	15,137	445	1,966	5,059	22,607
1984	9,164	337	1,601	5,067	16,169
1985	11,343	372	2,035	4,219	17,969

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-002.

TABLE 27

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
1976	1,115	690	1,806
1977	1,050	701	1,751
1978	958	698	1,655
1979	1,207	928	2,134
1980	1,744	1,207	2,951
1981	2,221	1,335	3,556
1982	1,135	1,026	2,161
1983	1,463	775	2,238
1984	1,177	827	2,004
1985	1,378	811	2,189

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-001 and 64-203.

TABLE 28

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC SHIPPING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of metric tonnes)

	INTERNATIONAL		DOMESTIC	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded
1975	31,228	4,026	9,715	9,532
1976	33,376	4,240	11,098	11,004
1977	36,720	4,322	12,007	11,855
1978	39,884	4,693	16,384	16,084
1979[1]	48,147	6,123	31,049	30,925
1980	52,181	5,374	33,838	33,390
1981	53,419	5,997	26,055	25,950
1982	51,077	3,994	23,421	23,374
1983	57,095	4,175	22,568	22,568
1984	68,253	5,121	19,753	19,727

[1] Data for the years 1979 on are not comparable with previous years due to revised methodology.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 54-209 and 54-211.

TABLE 29

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year-end	Passenger Vehicles	Commercial Vehicles	Total Vehicles[1]
1976	912	309	1,220
1977	989	354	1,343
1978	1,060	392	1,453
1979	1,126	427	1,553
1980	1,181	449	1,630
1981	1,145	427	1,573
1982	1,160	436	1,596
1983	1,190	448	1,638
1984	1,199	442	1,641
1985	1,193	442	1,635

[1] Excludes motorcycles and trailers.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation and Highways.

TABLE 30

UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES ENTERING BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year	Enter and Depart on Same Day	Stay One or More Nights	Total
1976	518	470	988
1977	549	472	1,021
1978	565	497	1,062
1979	613	460	1,073
1980	766	460	1,226
1981	717	460	1,177
1982	646	440	1,085
1983	689	490	1,179
1984	673	504	1,177
1985	726	534	1,260

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 66-001.

TABLE 31

RETAIL SALES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Chain Stores	Independent Stores	All Stores
1976	2,948	3,726	6,675
1977	3,230	4,054	7,284
1978	3,622	4,605	8,227
1979	4,138	5,057	9,195
1980	4,571	6,001	10,572
1981	5,216	6,784	12,000
1982	5,405	6,362	11,766
1983	5,712	6,545	12,257
1984	6,207	6,797	13,005
1985	6,553	7,595	14,148

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 63-005

TABLE 32

PERSONAL INCOME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Total Personal Income (millions of dollars)	Personal Income Per Person (dollars)
1975	15,787	6,489
1976	18,098	7,336
1977	20,280	8,112
1978	22,806	8,972
1979	25,974	10,032
1980	30,253	11,348
1981	35,443	12,917
1982	38,591	13,827
1983	40,523	14,365
1984	42,338	14,778

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 13-201.

TABLE 33

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year	Population[1]	Per Cent Change
1976[2]	2,466.6	1.37
1977	2,499.4	1.33
1978	2,542.3	1.72
1979	2,589.4	1.85
1980	2,666.0	2.96
1981[2]	2,744.2	2.93
1982	2,791.1	1.71
1983	2,820.6	1.06
1984	2,865.1	1.58
1985	2,892.5	0.96

[1] As of June 1st.
[2] Census years.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 91-201.